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PERSONAL ITEMS.

LIEUTENANT J. W. Danenhower, U. S. N., and bride have arrived in Washington, and will establish their home at 1321 H Street.

Of Commander Schley, U. S. N., who is to command the Greely Relief Expedition, the *San Francisco Report* says: "The Commander is a cool, brave, determined man, a thorough disciplinarian, and one of the very best officers who could have possibly been selected for the service. His opinion that he will return with the Greely party next Fall is entitled to great weight and will doubtless afford great relief to the relatives and friends of the missing explorers."

We are glad to note that the Department of the Missouri has four non-commissioned officers who will try their luck for commissions next week before a Board of Examination at Fort Leavenworth, to be presided over by Major J. J. Upham, 5th Cavalry.

The certificate of death of the late Pay Director, Edward Q. Doran, U. S. N., lately received from Nice, together with petition for letters of administration in the estate of the deceased, was placed on file in the Probate Court of San Francisco, March 13. The petition values the estate at \$10,000.

ASSISTANT Surgeon Washington Matthews, U. S. A., was expected in Washington, this week, from the West, to enter upon duty in the office of Surgeon General Murray.

CAPTAIN F. D. Baldwin, 5th Infantry, of General Miles's Staff, will spend April and May on leave. He was expected in Washington this week.

CAPTAIN George M. Wheeler, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., still continues seriously ill at 1826 I Street, Washington, D. C.

THE *Dakota Herald* says: "In a private letter to this office from Maj. Joe Bush, in the early days the most popular Army officer stationed in Dakota, and now living in retirement at Somerville, Mass., he desires to be kindly remembered to old Dakota friends, which includes about every person who was numbered as a resident up to about 1870. The Major is now suffering somewhat from an attack of rheumatism, but it is not a permanent affliction."

THE *Washington Sunday Herald* says: "Some wicked Army and Navy officers placed Gen. Van Vliet in a most embarrassing position lately at a reception for gentlemen only. He had gone up to the punch bowl, which was known to contain a very tempting make of champagne punch, and seized the ladle and a glass, but before he could raise the latter when filled to his lips the officers began one after another to say, 'General, if you please,' and extended their hands. He began helping them in turn, and soon found the punch disappearing so rapidly that just before he touched bottom it began to dawn upon him that he was being victimized by a plot to drink up all the punch before he could help himself. So he then became deaf to entreaties until he drained a glass, saying, 'Gentlemen, charity begins at home.'"

LIEUTENANT O. E. S. Wood, 21st Infantry, for some time past temporarily at Vancouver Barracks, at the end of a six months leave granted him September 22, 1884, will leave the Army to engage in civil pursuits.

ASST.-SURGEON R. J. Gibson, U. S. A., has recently changed base from Fort Hays, Kansas, to Fort Wingate, New Mexico.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* indicates the tenor of Gen. Gordon's unpublished theological work. Instead of opening new views, the writer reminds us of the time of the Puritans, when the love of parallelisms between the old and New Testaments was at its height; when the soldiers of Cromwell prayed aloud to be delivered from the old Adam. For every incident connected with the fall of man, Gen. Gordon traces the New Testament, not only a counter-balancing remedy to enable the fallen to retrieve the lost ground, but an identity of the means of recovery, with the cause of the original transgression. This he recognizes in the act of partaking of the sacramental elements, the meet and fitting remedy against sin introduced into the world by the act of eating the fruit of the tree of life.

UNDER a resignation tendered in September last, 1st Lieutenant John M. Baldwin, 5th Artillery, will return to civil life on Sunday next, March 30. This will promote 2d Lieutenant Granger Adams to a first lieutenantcy and transfer him from Light Battery F, at Fort Hamilton, to Battery K, at Fort Schuyler.

WE still rest confidently in the belief that before Congress adjourns it will recognize the country's wish and transfer Generals Hunt and Getty from the list of retired Colonels to that of retired General officers.

THE recent death of Lieutenant John M. Ross, 21st U. S. Infantry, makes a vacancy for a Regimental Quartermaster. Possibly General Morrow will return Lieutenant F. H. E. Elstein to the position which he vacated a few years back to go on recruiting service. Lieutenant Elstein, by the death of Lieutenant Ross, is now the senior 1st Lieutenant of the regiment.

CAPT. John B. Nixon, 24th U. S. Infantry, is a frequent visitor to New York City, from his country residence on Long Island.

SITTING BULL while at St. Paul recently, duly paid his respects to General Terry, at Fort Snelling. On arrival at the fort he was taken charge of by Lieut. A. B. Johnson, A. D. C., and conducted to the General, where the customary handshakings and "howas" followed. In reply to Gen. Terry's question, whether he remembered him, Sitting Bull said: "Yes; I saw you at the Pine (or Cypress) hills, among the redcoats." A present of tobacco was handed to Sitting Bull and his nephew from Gen. Terry, and the party then proceeded to the General's residence, where a bountiful lunch was provided. Before his return to St. Paul, Sitting Bull took occasion to renew his acquaintance with Col. Lawson, Lieut. Wilson, and other officers and men of the 25th Infantry, who formed part of the guard when he was held as a prisoner of war at Fort Randall.

SURG. J. C. Baily, U. S. A., on leave from Fort Concho, Texas, visited New York this week, locating at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CAPT. E. Barkley, of the British Navy, arrived in New York, this week, from Liverpool, on the *Oregon*.

LIEUT. Z. B. Vance, 19th U. S. Infantry, recently appointed from civil life, joins for duty with Company C of his regiment, at Fort Clark, Texas.

GEN. Daniel McClure, U. S. A., will return to New York early next week, from the South, and resume his functions as Chief Paymaster of General Hancock's Division.

GEN. W. H. Penrose, U. S. A., of Fort Niagara, was in Washington this week, on a brief leave of absence.

COL. D. C. Houston, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., on his way beyond the sea, arrived in New York early in the week, and registered at the Everett House.

A COMPLIMENTARY banquet to General J. L. Chamberlain and Staff, and the honorary members of the 2d Maine Volunteer Infantry, was given at the Bangor House, Bangor, Maine, on Friday evening, of this week, and proved an enjoyable and successful occasion.

THE *Kansas City Times* presents the name of Colonel Edward Hatch, 9th Cavalry, as a fitting officer for promotion to Brigadier General, saying: "Among the many candidates and distinguished officers that the late war produced none stand out so prominently as Edward Hatch, whose reputation is less from the position that he holds than from the splendor of his military talents. His character is free from the excesses and vices that often tarnish military life. He is just and upright in all that pertains to his duty as a soldier, or in that which renders him a friend in private life."

WE are glad to learn that Major J. C. Breckinridge, U. S. A., Inspector General on the Staff of General Pope, is recovering from his late severe illness, and as soon as able will go South to recuperate.

LIEUT. E. B. Pratt, 23d U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Bayard, N. M., and Mrs. Pratt, arrived in Omaha, a few days ago from a visit to the East.

LIEUT. J. C. Bush, 5th Artillery, who has been on leave from Fort Schuyler, New York Harbor, since December last is due on return early next week.

CAPT. C. S. Roberts, U. S. A., of General Crook's Staff, has been visiting at El Paso, to meet his family, who have spent the winter at Austin, Texas, and now return to Arizona.

THE *San Francisco Report* of March 15, says: Ensign Chas. F. Pond has been relieved from duty at San Francisco and ordered to the *Hartford*. Chief Engineer Fletcher will leave Washington for his California home in a few days. Major Wm. E. Creary, U. S. A., left the city on a visit to the northern part of the State last Monday. E. I. Spaulding, for three years past chief clerk of the Navy Pay Office in this city, leaves for Honolulu to-day by the *Alameda* to accept a situation in the house of Wm. G. Irwin and Co.

GEN. Grant and party are being made much of in Washington, and the Arlington is crowded with visitors. They will return to New York early in April.

LIEUT. A. C. Taylor, 2d U. S. Artillery, of Little Rock Barracks, expects to spend the most of the summer on the Pacific Coast. We regret to learn of the illness of Mrs. Taylor, who is at her home in California.

CAPT. John Egan, 4th Artillery, rejoined at Fort Adams, R. I., the latter part of the week from a post leave of absence.

LIEUT. H. P. Kingsbury, 6th Cavalry, is a recent visitor to San Francisco from Arizona.

LIEUT. N. P. Philster, 1st Infantry, has joined for duty at Fort Mojave, Arizona, on promotion.

LIEUTS. O. M. Carter, Corps of Engineers, and H. C. Hodges, 22d U. S. Infantry, and a party of assistants are assembled at Fort Wingate to prosecute from there the explorations and surveys recently ordered by General Augur.

COL. W. J. Volkmar, U. S. A., General Sheridan's aide, visited friends in New York early in the week, making his headquarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

MR. James Judson Wise, a nephew of General John M. Schofield, U. S. A., was married March 18th, at Freeport, Ill., to Miss Bessie Gaston.

NAVAL Constructor Geo. R. Boush, U. S. N., was expected at Bristol, R. I., this week, to superintend the construction of Herreshoff launches.

LIEUTENANT John H. Moore, U. S. N., returned to Washington, early in the week, from Buffalo, whither he went to attend the funeral of his mother.

THE *Chicago Inter-Ocean* says: "Captain R. L. Hoxie, U. S. A., the husband of Vinnie Ream, has had absolutely snow-white hair ever since he was 24, and his features are like a cameo; the only vivid color about his face is in his eyes, which are purple-blue."

MR. W. J. Palmer, who was a British soldier on duty at St. Helena when Napoleon died, is reported to be living at Battle Creek, Mich., being in his eighty-fourth year.

GEN. Grant telegraphed to General Porter his congratulations on the recent action of the Senate in the case of the latter.

GEN. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., is expected to arrive in Antwerp, the latter part of this or early next week, on the *Belgenland*.

LIEUT.-COL. Alfred Mordecai, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., and daughter, sailed last week for Bermuda, on the steamship *Orinoco*. They will return to West Point about the 1st of May.

FROM Vancouver Barracks, W. T., comes information of the engagement of Assistant Surgeon George F. Wilson, U. S. A., to Miss E. K. Elderkin, daughter of Major W. A. Elderkin, of the Subsistence Department.

COL. Jas. P. Martin, U. S. A., of the Adjutant-General's Department, is expected to arrive in New York at an early date, prior to entering upon duty at the Headquarters of the Recruiting Service.

LIEUTENANT E. H. Plummer, 10th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Mackinac, Mich., is spending a portion of it at Joliet, Illinois.

SOME paper says: "Young Politician" writes: "Why does a State have a Legislature?" My dear boy, it doesn't. The Legislature has the State every time. Has it by the throat by a large majority. Has it by the pocket-book. Has it on its back.

GENERAL D. S. Stanley, U. S. A., and his staff, of Santa Fe, are on a visit to the City of Mexico where they have received much attention and courtesy.

THE death of General Godfrey Weitzel, U. S. A., is the occasion of special regret in Detroit, Mich., where he lived for several years and was highly esteemed. It will be remembered that a public banquet was given him by the citizens on his leaving there a few years ago.

ARCHIBALD Forbes is said to have so many foreign decorations and orders that he has had a lot of the least valued made into a necklace for his little daughter. If this is true, why does he not do as Chinese Gordon did, sell them and give the proceeds to the poor?

LIEUTENANT E. H. Crowder, 8th U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Brown, Texas, has recently been admitted to the bar.

MISS Zaida Seguin was the guest, at Fort Douglas, of Captain and Mrs. Powell, of the Sixth Infantry, during her recent brilliantly successful appearance in opera at Salt Lake, and the recipient of many kind attentions from the officers of the garrison, with whom, as elsewhere in the Army, Zaida Seguin is as universally a favorite socially as artistically.

LIEUTENANT S. S. Pague, 15th Infantry, will start from Fort Randall, D. T., next week, on a short visit Eastward.

SECRETARY Chandler's visit to the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., March 20, was a brief but pleasant one. A salute was fired on his arrival and the marine battalion under command of Captain Huntington was in line at the landing. After making a cursory inspection of the machine shops and practice ships *Dale* and *Constellation*, the visiting party went to the residence of Commodore Mayo, and were entertained by the commandant and family, the reception being attended by all the officers of the station. The board of naval inspectors, Commodore J. C. P. DeKraft, president; Capt. D. L. Braine, Commander Henry L. Howison, Lieutenant Arthur P. Nazro, recorder; Medical Director George Peck, Chief Engineer James W. Thompson, and Major A. S. Nicholson, U. S. M. C., also came down on the *Tallapoosa*, and went to Old Point to inspect the U. S. S. *Ossipee*.

SATURDAY last the eighty-seventh birthday of Emperor William, of Germany, was a gala day at Berlin. The first congratulatory telegram received was from Queen Victoria. Emperor William appeared at the windows of the palace, whereupon the multitudes who thronged the streets saluted him with enthusiastic and long continued cheers. Prince Bismarck drove to the palace through cheering crowds, and at the head of the Ministry offered his congratulations to the Emperor. Later he paid a second visit at the head of a deputation of the Prussian nobility. The ceremony of mounting guard was attended by the principal military and naval officers of Berlin in full uniform. The watchword for the day was, "Long live his Majesty, the Emperor and King."

GENERAL J. S. Brisban, U. S. A., in a recent letter from Fort Keogh to the *Philadelphia Press*, says: "Now that the Indians have been conquered, and prospecting can be done with safety, it is likely a great deal of gold and silver will be found in the next few years. The West abounds in precious metals, and the half of them have not yet, I believe, been discovered. The discoveries in Wyoming, Utah, Black Hills, Leadville, Montana, Idaho, and Nevada, are probably only the outlying spurs of a great central deposit which exists somewhere in the Big Horn Mountains, and will be found within the next five or six years."

COMMANDER Silas Casey, U. S. N., registered at the Grand Hotel, New York, early in the week.

LIEUT.-COL. F. De Winton, who was military secretary to the Marquis de Lorne while the latter was Governor-General of Canada, has received from the King of the Belgians the appointment of Governor of the International Mission on the Congo River.

It is wonderful how that young Russian, Alexis, rises in the navy. When he visited us, a few years ago, he was only a lieutenant. Now he is High Admiral. It must be that he is either very smart or is backed by influential relatives.—*Commercial Advertiser*.

There seems to be a determined effort to restore Baker Pasha to his former position in the British Army and incidentally in society, and none seem so earnest in the matter as the ladies. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "I am mightily amused," writes to us a graceless reprobate, "at the announcement in the *Standard* this morning that the editor has been deluged with letters from hundreds of ladies impudently demanding the reinstatement of a certain gallant officer in the British Army. They are all unanimous, it seems; not one dissentient voice among the whole 200. It brought to my mind the familiar couplet of Pope:

"Men, some to business, some to pleasure, take,
But every woman is at heart —"

Let those finish the quotation 'who will.' This is smart, but it isn't true, and, as a matter of fact, many ladies have petitioned against the restoration of Baker, who has, not unnaturally, won favor by his gallantry in the Sudan.

The *Vancouver Independent* of March 13th says:

LT. A. Mills, 1st Cav., for some time at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., will rejoin at Fort Cour d'Alene this month. Captain Geo. W. Evans, 21st Inf., awaiting orders for the retired list, is now located in Baltimore, 77 North Charles Street. Lt. Wainwright, 1st Cavalry, lately from Europe, will report at Fort Bidwell about April 1st. A private of the 1st Cavalry, named Rosser, committed suicide at Fort Walla Walla on Sunday, the fourth man who has gone that way from the same company. Many friends in this Department will regret that Gen. O. D. Greene goes to Washington for duty June 1st. There are a few cases of scarlet fever in the City of Vancouver and one in the garrison, and to prevent a spread of this fatal disease among the children of the garrison, General Miles has ordered a strict quarantine.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "A very interesting entertainment was given at Senator Hawley's, last Saturday evening, at a meeting of the Literary Club, the discussion being 'Public Architecture.' Mrs. Foote read an interesting article, and the remarks of Gen. Hawley were to the point. He looks upon the cathedral, at Cologne, as embodying his idea of architecture—something that will impress the beholder with reverence and awe, and make him pray, and feel that there is no doubt of the existence of a Deity. The plan of this building has been followed for six hundred years, till now as finished. It seems strange that Gen. Hawley, who is a typical American, of fine train and appearance, with a good war record, has not been mentioned as a possible candidate for President. [He has been.—EDITOR.] He, perhaps, lacks one quality—the trickiness of the politician. Mrs. Hawley and Mrs. Foote, her sister, are charming ladies, evidently not upset by the craze for fashion—in it but not so much of it as to forget what is due to others. A poem recited by Mr. Bell ended the literary portion of the entertainment, supplemented by an elegant supper. Among the many present were noticed Senator Ingalls, Chief Justice Waite, Major Powell, Major Slack, Marine Corps; Col. Henry and Rockwell, of the Army, and Dr. McGillivuddy, of Pine Ridge, Agency."

PRINCE Victor Napoleon, son of Prince Napoleon, contemplates making a tour to the United States in the coming summer. He is a fine young fellow, and all the blandishments of those who sought to detach him from his loyalty to his father, have proved utterly ineffectual.

CAPTAIN Charles Johnston, R. N., late of the *Dryad*, has been awarded the gold medal of the Royal United Service Institute for his essay on the following subject: On an outbreak of war, what is the best organization for distributing the personnel of the Navy and the reserves among the available war vessels, and among a proportion of merchant vessels, as an auxiliary to the Navy.

It is a noteworthy fact, says the *Lancet*, that both the commanders in the Sudan are sons of medical men. Sir William Hewitt is the son of the late Mr. W. W. Hewett, who practiced at Brighton, and Sir Gerald Graham is the son of Dr. Graham, of Eden Broom, Cumberland.

We hear from America that Captain W. A. Kirkland, U. S. N., who is so well known and appreciated by English naval officers, applied for the command of the Greely Relief Expedition the moment it became known that the officer to whom Secretary Chandler had offered the said command (Captain Brown) had declined the duty. By cable we now hear that Commander Schley, U. S. N., has received this command, the services of Captain Kirkland, who is now commanding the receiving ship *Colorado* at New York, being considered too valuable for him to be spared for the length of time it is anticipated the expedition will have to remain in Arctic waters.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

How strange it seems that a man who in his day occupied such a prominent position as Marshal MacMahon, President of the French Republic, should now apparently entirely disappear from public life, and be ambitious only of spotless gloves and a well cut coat; contenting himself with strolling about the streets of Paris, unnoticed and almost unknown!

It having been asserted that the French Gen. Schramm, 95 years of age, who lately died, was the oldest general, a Belgian paper says that Antwerp can produce one yet older, 96 years, who took part in the retreat from Moscow, and is still able to enjoy life.

THE act of gallantry at the battle of Teb, for which Capt. Wilson, R. N., has been brought to notice, is described by Sir Redvers Buller as one of the most courageous he has ever witnessed. There was a gap in the square, and five or six of the Arabs seeing it, rushed forward, attempting to pierce the ranks. There Captain Wilson advanced to meet them alone, and, breaking his sword in his effort to cut one of them down, would not retire a step, but held his ground, knocking them down with his fists. Either by a miracle, or the surprising nature of his attack, he escaped with a few wounds, and the square closing up rescued him.

THE *United Service Magazine* says: "Since reading Mr. P. S. P. Conner's letter to the editors of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* in defence of his father, the late Commodore Conner, against the aspersions of his character as an officer of courage and spirit, contained in Capt. Parker's 'Recollections of a Naval Officer,' we have heard expressions of opinion on the subject from several naval officers whose experience and reputation entitle their utterances to weight, and they all, with one accord, condemn Capt. Parker's estimate of Commodore Conner's character, and unite in bearing testimony of the most emphatic kind to the skill, courage and good judgment displayed by the latter, not only in respect of the attack on the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, but throughout a long and useful career as an officer of the Navy. It is, we think, to be regretted that Capt. Parker should not, before publishing his book, have revised more carefully than he seems to have done the jejune impressions of his midshipman days respecting his superior officer, and so have avoided doing violence alike to private sensibilities and to the truth of history."

CAPT. W. W. Daugherty, 22d U. S. Infantry, visited friends at Fort Leavenworth a few days ago, on his return to Fort Lewis, Col., from leave spent East.

THE appointment of Gen. D. S. Stanley, U. S. A., as brigadier-general, vice Mackenzie, retired, will promote Lieut.-Col. Peter T. Swaine, 15th, to colonel 22d Infantry; Major W. T. Genry, 9th, to lieutenant-colonel 15th Infantry; Capt. Daingerfield Parker, 3d, to major 15th Infantry; 1st Lieut. G. W. H. Stouch, 3d Infantry, to captain, and 2d Lieut. Frederick Thies, 3d Infantry, to 1st lieutenant.

QUEEN VICTORIA in her recent work refers to a Lady Abinger, wife of Lord Abinger, better known as Gen. Scarlett. Lady Abinger before her marriage was Miss Magruder, daughter of Capt. George A. Magruder, who was dismissed the U. S. Navy April 22, 1861.

LIEUT. S. W. Taylor, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Adams, R. I., in the early part of the week on a brief leave of absence.

MITSUHILO L., Emperor of Japan, who is now thirty-three years of age, is the one hundred and twenty-third sovereign of that country. He has reigned since the death of his father in 1867. He is the only dynasty that has ruled in Japan, and began six hundred and sixty years B. C. There is no other monarch in the world who can boast so unbroken a descent from so ancient a stock.

MAJOR James Forney, of the Marine Corps, arrived at Norfolk, Va., on Saturday last to enter upon duty at the Marine Barracks, and received a warm welcome from his many friends there, gained during his tour a few years ago.

CAPT. F. T. Bennett, 9th Cavalry, was to return this week to Fort Reno, L. T., from a protracted leave of absence.

Mrs. Raymond Lee Newcomb, the naturalist of the *Jeanette* expedition, gave an interesting account of "Arctic Regions and Tribes" before the Long Island Historical Society in Brooklyn on Tuesday evening. There was a large audience present. In speaking of his companions on the expedition, Mr. Newcomb described Jerome Collins as a very jovial, good fellow, and to Dr. Ambler's care and vigilance, he said, was largely due the excellent sanitary condition of the crew. Lieut. De Long and Dr. Ambler, he said, aged a good deal towards the latter part of the voyage.

THROUGH the courtesy of Lieut. E. M. Weaver, 2d U. S. Artillery, Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the South Carolina Military Academy, we have received a copy of the regulations of that institution, and note that most of them have been taken almost entirely from the West Point regulations, the only variations being where surroundings or the natural difference in ends sought make a departure necessary. The academy is in a flourishing condition.

SENATOR Logan has introduced a bill to grant Mrs. Mary M. Ord, widow of Gen. E. O. C. Ord, a pension of \$50 per month.

THE veteran Col. William Austine, U. S. A., retired, who joined the 2d Dragoons in 1833, is residing at Brattleboro', Vt., and is in good health.

THE following officers of the Army registered at the office of the Adjutant General, Washington, D. C., during the current week: 2d Lieut. W. B. Abercrombie, 2d Inf., 324 Indiana ave., on leave; Major L. L. Livingston, 4th Art., Ebbitt House, on leave; Major J. P. Willard, Pay Dept., on leave; Asst. Surg. D. M. Appel, Med. Dept., on leave; 2d Lieut. Gay E. Huse, 4th Cav., Ebbitt House, on leave; 1st Lieut. John McClellan, 5th Art., 1108 F st., N. W., on leave; 2d Lieut. W. H. Cowles, 16th Inf., Ebbitt House, on leave; 1st Lieut. A. Slaker, 1st Art., Ebbitt House, on detached service; 1st Lieut. J. H. Hurst, 12th Inf., 1203 G st., N. W., on sick leave; 2d Lieut. E. P. Pendleton, 23d Inf., Hamilton House, on leave; Col. Abner Doubleday, U. S. A., retired, Ebbitt House, pleasure.

THE Department of State is in receipt of information that it is Mrs. Hunt's intention to sail from Bremen not later than April 6, and that the remains of the late Minister will be brought home in the same ship.

THE following officers of the Army, stationed at Fort Snelling, Minn., have signified their approval of Mr. Harmer's bill (H. R. 2613), to promote the efficiency of the Army, by signing a petition urging its passage. The petition was presented by Mr. Logan in the Senate on Wednesday: 2d Lieut. Chas. C. Tear, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Edwin F. Glenn, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. George P. Ahern, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Wm. F. Stewart, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. Chas. L. Phillips, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Owen J. Sweet, 25th Inf.; Colonel L. Andrews, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. D. B. Wilson, 25th Inf.; Capt. Frank G. Smith, 4th Art.; Capt. Lawson Gaines, 25th Inf.; Surg. W. C. Spencer, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. W. I. Sanborn, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. C. L. Hodges, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John A. Lundeen, 4th Art.; Asst. Surg. P. F. Harvey, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. George Andrews, 25th Inf.

Mr. Logan presented in the Senate on Wednesday a petition signed by the following officers of the Army, recommending the passage of Senate bill No. 835, increasing the pay of non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the Army: Col. Henry A. Morrow, 21st Inf.; Capt. Evan Miles, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Fred. E. Ebslein, 21st Inf.; Capt. George M. Downey, 21st Inf.; Capt. W. H. Boyle, 21st Inf.; Lieut. John Pope, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. J. S. Parks, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Daniel Cornman, 21st Inf.; Capt. Fred. Taylor, 1st Art.; Capt. Joseph A. Hughes, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. F. E. Eltonhead, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. C. A. Williams, 21st Inf.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that the escort of Major J. A. Brodhead, Pay Department, which left Fort Lowell, A. T., March 17, includes his son and two nephews.

CAPT. J. H. Spencer, of the 4th Infantry, was at Fort Lowell, A. T., on March 17, en route to California for his health.

LIEUT. H. P. Kingsbury, 6th Cavalry, is collecting military convicts in the Department of Arizona, and will conduct them to Alcatraz Island.

THE Supreme Court of New York, on the 1st of February, in accordance with a decision of the Court of Appeals, appointed William C. Church, ex-Judge Horace Russell, and Hosea B. Perkins, commissioners to assess the value of the property belonging to Rufus Story, taken by the New York Elevated Railroad. On the 24th of March the same court appointed Julien T. Davies, William C. Church, and William V. Smith, commissioners in the partition suit of "Thomas H. Walter and Clara, his wife, against Harriet A. Walter and others."

SECRETARY Lincoln has thought it necessary to deny the story that he will resign if Fitz John Porter is restored to the Army, which he doubtless will be, as the report that President Arthur will veto the bill for his reinstatement seems to be equally without authority.

SPEAKING of Gen. Stanley's appointment, the *Boston Herald* says: "He was a corps commander very early in the war, and since that time has been principally known by his bitter personal contest with General W. B. Hazen, now the Chief Signal Officer. In any Continental army one of these two officers would have killed the other in a duel long ago. What they think about each other is very dreadful, and what they say is precisely what they think."

"THE barkkeeper on the Cunard steamer *Gallia*, Mr. Geo. Paynter, has crossed the Atlantic Ocean five hundred times. He made his first trip in 1851. Since then he has been on 27 different steamships, all Cunarders, and has sailed a total distance of 1,500,000 miles. Mr. Paynter is only a little over fifty years old." These statistics do not go far enough. They should tell us how many toddlers he mixed—whiskey, straight served out, etc., etc. The amount ought to be sufficient to float him across a five hundred and first time, or at least to get him half seas over.

A PARAGRAPH going the rounds says: "Sarah E. E. Seely, who served in the war as an orderly under the name of Frank Thompson, has received a pension from the Government. She was noted in the Army for her bravery and decision, dashing about in the thickest of the fight, carrying despatches from commander to subordinates." The doctor who passed Miss Seely at the time of her enlistment must have been unusually young and inexperienced.

REV. John B. Van Meter, D. D., late Chaplain in the Navy, and now preaching at Baltimore, is Chairman of a Committee appointed by the Baltimore Conference (Methodist) to raise \$200,000 to endow a Conference Seminary for young ladies, to be located at Baltimore. Dr. Van Meter has given much time and labor to devising plans for establishing the institution, and will undoubtedly be placed at its head when it goes into operation.

LIEUT.-COMMANDER C. J. Train, the present commanding officer of the *Powhatan*, has been spending the week in Washington.

COMMRO. T. Scott Fillebrown is to succeed Commodore Upshur as Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

IT is thought that Pay Director Gilman, now Inspector at the Boston Yard, will succeed Pay Inspector Caswell in the Pay Office at New York, and that Pay Director Thornton will take Pay Director Gilman's place.

DR. John Peacocke has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Naval Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, vice Daniel Canigian resigned. Dr. Peacocke has been connected with the Naval Hospital at Brooklyn, N. Y.

CAPT. E. M. Hayes, 5th Cavalry, continues to find Charlotte, N. C., a fair enough recruiting field, and recently sent a batch of ten to Fort Monroe.

LIEUT. F. S. Strong, U. S. A., and Ensign J. H. Oliver, U. S. N., of the Artillery School party, registered at the Lafayette Hotel, Philadelphia, during the week.

CAPT. Clayton Hale, 10th Inf., of Fort Concho, Texas, will start Northward early in April on a few weeks visit.

The memorial tablet in honor of Samuel Pepys, in St. Olave's Church, London, was unveiled recently, Mr. James Russell Lowell, the American Minister, performing the ceremony. In his accompanying speech Mr. Lowell alluded to the presentation of the ship *Alert* by the British Government to the United States to take part in the Greely search expedition, and said he was glad to testify that the Americans appreciated this graceful and generous action of England.

Col. Vanderbilt Allen, who is contesting the suit of his wife for a limited divorce, was graduated from the Military Academy, and appointed to the Engineer Corps. From 1863 until the end of the war he served on the staff of Gen. Sheridan, on whose recommendation he was made a brevet major for "general good conduct," "distinguished services," and "great gallantry." A month later he applied for leave of absence for a year, to enable him to travel abroad. His application was indorsed by Gens. Grant and Sheridan, on the ground that he was "a promising young engineer," and would "profit by an examination of military subjects in Europe." The War Department refused him leave of absence, so he resigned his commission and went abroad. In indorsing his resignation Gen. Sheridan wrote: "Approved and respectfully urged, but with much regret in parting with a young and promising officer, who has repaid the Government for its confidence in him by his ability, zeal and gallantry." Three years later Major Allen wished to re-enter the Army, and his grandfather, Commodore Vanderbilt, wrote as follows to President Johnson:

I hope you will pardon me for stepping aside from my uniform practice in thus addressing you upon a subject that I feel a great deal of interest in. A grandson of mine, by name Vanderbilt Allen, was educated at West Point, got through his studies with high honor, was placed in the Engineer Corps, and served under Sheridan during the war with great satisfaction to Gen. Sheridan. After the war was over, feeling that the country could spare his services, he like, foolishly resigned his place to make a trip to Europe in July, 1863. I want to get him reinstated; therefore make this appeal to you. If you can, nominate him as captain from the 7th of March, 1867, the place he would have held had he not resigned. As the law stands, the places are all filled, and what I ask is his nomination to be made to take effect the first vacancy. He is a promising young man, and I am anxious to save his pride.

Although this appeal was backed up by Horace Greeley, Henry Wilson, Roscoe Conkling and A. G. Thurman, Major Allen was not reinstated in the Army. In 1870 he entered the service of the Khedive of Egypt, served 18 months under Stone Pasha, and left there with the thanks of the Khedive and the decoration of Commander of the Order of Medjidie. Col. S. C. Lyford, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., of Frankford Arsenal, Pa., paid a visit this week to the Improving Grounds at Sandy Hook.

Lieut. T. W. Lord, 20th Infantry, of Fort Supply, I. T., is spending a short leave at Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

Capt. John Lee, 4th Cavalry, lately at Emporia, Kansas, was expected at Fort Leavenworth this week, to appear before the Retiring Board.

Capt. Geo. E. Head, 3d U. S. Infantry, registered at the Nicolet Hotel, St. Paul, on Monday of this week.

Lieut. C. A. L. Totten, 4th U. S. Artillery, read an interesting paper on "The Scientific and Astrologic Theories of the Egyptian pyramids," before a meeting, at the Cooper Institute, on Wednesday evening, of the New York and New Jersey Auxiliary Society, for the Preservation and Perfection of Weights and Measures.

Gen. W. T. Sherman, U. S. A., visited Springfield, Illinois, this week, to attend the dedicatory exercises on Wednesday, of the memorial hall in the New State House which contains the battle flags of Illinois. The occasion was one of much enthusiasm.

Comdr. W. S. Schley, U. S. Navy, occupied apartments at the Grand Hotel, New York, a portion of this week.

Rear Admiral Reed Worden, U. S. A., is now on a fair way to entire recovery, and is able to enjoy an occasional drive in the vicinity of Newport, R. I.

Gen. Francis Fossenden, U. S. A., visited friends in New York City this week, locating at the Victoria Hotel.

Gen. J. C. Tidball, U. S. A., visited Army Headquarters at Washington this week, on matters connected with the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.

Gen. Sheridan and Senator Logan are mentioned as likely to be each the author, during the present year, of a work containing interesting reminiscences of the war.

Lieut.-Commander W. H. Brownson, U. S. N., of the Coast Survey Steamer *Blake*, was a visitor to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, early in the week.

The Norfolk Landmark says: "Assistant Naval Constructor G. F. Mallett, U. S. N., has the supervision of the repairs to the *Constitution*, and the report of the Board of Inspection here last Saturday will show that he has well executed his trust."

Rear Admiral A. L. Case, U. S. N., registered at the Clarendon Hotel, New York, on Wednesday.

The following naval officers registered at the Navy Department the past week: Civil Eng. F. C. Asserson, Chief Eng. L. W. Robinson, Capt. L. A. Beardslee, Surg. A. A. Hoehling, Asst. Engineer W. M. McFarland, Asst. Paymaster L. C. Kerr, Ensign E. Hayden, and P. A. Eng. H. Kirby.

Lieut. Wm. P. Randall, U. S. N., retired, was in Washington last week.

Major W. H. H. Benyaurd, of the Engineer Corps, U. S. A., in charge of improvements at Chicago, is seriously ill.

Major C. W. Foster, U. S. A., of Baltimore, was expected on a brief visit to New York the latter part of this week.

The selection of Lieutenant P. H. Ray, 8th Infantry, to attend the International Polar Conference to meet in Vienna, Austria, April 17 next, is an excellent one, as but few officers have a better practical knowledge of the subjects to be discussed than he has.

THE ARMY.

NOMINATIONS TO THE SENATE.

March 24, 1884.

Col. David S. Stanley, 22d Infantry, to be Brig. Gen., to rank from March 24, 1884, vice Mackenzie, retired from active service.

Corps of Engineers.

Major John M. Wilson to be Lieut. Col., March 19, 1884, vice Weitzel, deceased.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

March 26, 1884.

Corps of Engineers.

Lieut. Col. Thomas L. Casey to be Col., March 12, 1884, vice Newton, appointed Chief of Engineers.

Lieut. Col. John G. Parke to be Col., March 17, 1884, vice Reynolds, retired.

10th Regiment of Cavalry.

2d Lieut. Robert D. Read, Jr., to be 1st Lieut., Jan. 14, 1884, vice Colladay, deceased.

G. O. 22, H. Q. A., March 20, 1884.

Describes the Tract of Land within the limits of the late Confederated Ute Indian Reservation, in the State of Colorado, proclaimed a military reservation for the Cantonment on the Uncompahgre River.

G. O. 2, Corps of Engrs., U. S. A., March 13, 1884.

The undersigned having been Commissioned Chief of Engineers, with the rank of Brigadier General, hereby assumes the command of the Corps of Engineers and the charge of the Engineer Dept.

Existing orders and regulations from these H. Q. will remain in force until rescinded or modified.

JOHN NEWTON, Chief of Engrs., Brig. and Bvt. Maj. Gen.

G. O. 3, Corps of Engrs., U. S. A., March 21, 1884.

Officers of the Corps of Engineers in charge of works will hereafter designate upon Pay-rolls and Returns of Officers and Hired men, persons employed as Surveyors, Draughtsmen, Computers, Clerks, Overseers, Inspectors, etc., according to the duties performed by them.

When employed, not Civil Engineers, have immediate supervision of works, the designation of Superintendent can be used in the discretion of the Engineer in charge.

The designation of Asst. Engineer will be given only to those persons who are Civil Engineers and perform the duties of Civil Engineers.

Circular, War Dept., A. G. O., March 22, 1884.

Publishes letter from the Treasury Dept., stating that on Oct. 20, 1883, the First National Bank of New Bedford, Mass., ceased to be a depository of the United States.

G. O. 7, Dept. of the Platte, March 8, 1884.

G. O. 6, c. s., from these H. Q., is amended to read as follows:

In compliance with the direction of the President, (par. 11, S. O. 46, H. Q. A., A. G. O., Washington, D. C., Feb. 25, 1884,) I hereby assume command of the Dept. of the Platte.

Existing orders will remain in force until countermanded.

JOHN GIBSON, Colonel 7th Infantry.

[The amendment consists in the withdrawal of the word, "temporary," which came between the words "assume" and "command" in the first order.—ED. JOURNAL.]

G. O. 8, Dept. of the Platte, March 18, 1884.

Calls the attention of Post Commanders to the provisions of G. O. 4, c. s., H. Q. Div. of the Missouri, and directs that hereafter no special requisitions for supplies will be forwarded to Dept. H. Q., except in emergencies which will not permit of any delay, and in such cases Post Commanders will fully set forth on them the necessity therefor; additional precautions will be taken by Post Commanders and Q. M. in regard to the usual quarterly, semi-annual and annual estimates, so that all proper wants of the posts may be anticipated by these.

Circular 13, Dept. of the Platte, March 13, 1884.

Publishes extracts from the reports of Estimating Distance and Gallery Practice of companies in the Dept. of the Platte, for January, 1884. Company commanders will post one copy of this Circular in the barracks for the information of their men.

G. O. 1, Dept. of the Missouri, March 20, 1884.

Provides for the semi-annual inspections of public property.

G. O. 2, Div. of the Atlantic, March 25, 1884.

Officers serving in this command who may hereafter forward reports containing plans or illustrations intended for Congress, are directed to cause one copy of each plan or other illustration to be prepared on tracing linen.

G. O. 5, Dept. of Arizona, March 20, 1884.

Instructions as to the Sale of Subsistence Stores at posts.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Randall S. Mackenzie, having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident to the service, is hereby retired (S. O., March 24, H. Q. A.)

QUARTMASTER AND SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENTS.

Leave of absence for five days is granted Major C. W. Foster, Q. M., Baltimore, Md. (S. O. 53, March 25, D. East.)

The journeys performed by Capt. W. A. Elderkin, Sub-Dept., from Vancouver, W. T., to Portland, Oregon, and return, Jan. 12, 24, 30; Feb. 7, 20, 28, and March 11, 1884, on public business, are confirmed (S. O. 30, March 12, D. Columbia.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst. Surg. R. J. Gibson is relieved from duty at Fort Hays, Kansas, and will proceed to Fort Wingate, N. M., and report for duty (S. O. 53, March 18, Dept. Mo.)

1st Lieut. W. D. Crosby, Asst. Surg., is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Huachuca, and will report to the C. O., Fort McDowell, for duty, relieving A. A. Surg. G. E. Andrews, who will report to the C. O., Fort Huachuca, for duty (S. O. 20, March 15, D. Ariz.)

Asst. Surg. G. L. Edie will report to the C. O., Fort McIntosh, Texas, for duty (S. O. 33, March 17, D. Texas.)

Asst. Surg. R. L. Robertson will report to the C. O., Fort Ringgold, Texas, for duty (S. O. 33, March 17, D. Texas.)

Asst. Surg. C. M. Gandy having reported, is assigned to duty at Fort Brady, Mich., as post surgeon (S. O. 56, March 22, D. East.)

Capt. Washington Matthews, Asst. Surg., is relieved from further duty in the Dept. of the Missouri (S. O. 60, March 20, Dept. Mo.)

Capt. John H. Bartholf is relieved from further duty with the Board of Medical Officers convened by S. O. 28 (S. O. 30, March 12, D. Columbia.)

Col. John F. Hammond, Surg., now in New York City on sick leave of absence, will, after the expiration of his sick leave, await orders in that city (S. O., March 26, H. Q. A.)

Hospital Steward Edward Beckett, discharged, at Fort Huachuca, A. T., February, 1884, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

The following changes in the stations and duties of Hospital Stewards will be made: Hospital Steward Albert Fensch will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of the Missouri, and will proceed to Omaha, Neb., for assignment to duty; Hospital Steward William Bethon will be relieved from temporary duty in the Dept. of the East, to take effect April 1, 1884, and will proceed to San Antonio, Tex., for assignment to duty; Hospital Steward Thomas Griffith will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of Texas, and will proceed to Omaha, Neb., for assignment to duty; Hospital Steward Daniel B. Miller will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of Dakota, and will proceed to Whipple Barracks, Arizona, for assignment to duty (S. O., March 24, H. Q. A.)

The Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Texas, will grant a furlough for four months, to take effect upon his re-enlistment (April 9, 1884), to Hospital Steward Joseph Martin, now at Fort McIntosh, Texas (S. O., March 24, H. Q. A.)

ENGINEERS AND ORDNANCE DEPARTMENTS.

Leave of absence for two months, on surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted 1st Lieut. Oscar T. Crosby (S. O., March 26, H. Q. A.)

The following named officers of the Corps of Engineers will report for examination for promotion, when directed to do so by S. O. 62: Capt. William S. Stanton, 1st Lieut. Thomas N. Bailey, and 2d Lieut. Eugene J. Spencer (S. O., March 22, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

STATIONS OF TROOPS.

The table of stations of the several companies of Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry, with that of the field officers of the several regiments, will be found in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of March 22, page 701; also a list of officers on General Recruiting Service with their stations.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

1st Lieut. O. L. Hein is detailed member of the G. C.-M. now in session at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 29, March 12, D. Cal.)

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted Major G. A. Furlington (S. O. 19, March 12, D. Ariz.)

A furlough for three months is granted Sergt. Frederick Post, Troop L, Fort Thomas (S. O. 21, March 17, D. Ariz.)

Corpl. James Jones is promoted sergeant, and Private Michael Gallivan corporal, Troop K, to date March 11.

Corpl. Reinhard Miller is promoted sergeant, and Private Frederick Bihler corporal, Troop B, to date from March 15.

Corpl. John W. Lawson is promoted sergeant, Troop D, vice Gates, promoted 1st sergeant.

4TH CAVALRY, Colonel William B. Royall.

Lieut.-Col. George A. Forsyth, having returned from leave, will repair to Fort Bayard, N. M., and assume command of that post and the 4th Cav. (S. O. 17, March 15, D. N. M.)

5TH CAVALRY, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Private Fred. Turner, Troop C, recently tried at Fort McKinney for theft, was sentenced to dishonorable discharge, "to be placarded Thief and trumpeted around the garrison to Fort McKinney to the tune of the Rogue's March, and then to be confined for four months." General Howard approved the sentence, except so much as directed him "to be placarded thief."

6TH CAVALRY, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

1st Lieut. H. P. Kingsbury will take charge of military prisoners now awaiting transportation to Alcatraz Island, and proceed with them to San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 19, March 12, D. Ariz.)

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.

2d Lieut. Baldwin D. Spilman, Fort Meade, D. T., having declined to avail himself of the leave of absence for two months granted him, the order is revoked (S. O. 29, March 22, Div. M.)

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Elmer O'Sa.

1st Sergt. W. M. Clare, Troop M, will appear before the board of officers, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for examination for promotion (S. O. 59, Dept. Mo., March 19).

9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Capt. Frank T. Bennett, having reported from leave of absence, will return to his station at Fort Reno, I. T. (S. O. 61, March 21, Dept. M.)

1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel George P. Andrews.

Leave of absence for three months and twenty days, from May 31, 1884, is granted 1st Lieut. Adam Baker (S. O., March 26, H. Q. A.)

The Court-martial of Private Daniel Shea, Light Bat. E, 1st Art., for killing his comrade, Michael Raleigh, in a drunken quarrel, has resulted in his conviction and sentence

to six years at Alcatraz Island, and to be dishonorably discharged from the service, with the loss of all pay and allowances. General Miles, in his order approving the sentence of the court, says the sentence is confirmed, but mitigated, so as to expire on Oct. 19, 1889. The prisoner was defended by Lieut. Ebslein, 21st Inf.

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Capt. C. A. Dempsey will proceed to Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T., on public regimental duty, on completion of which he will return to his station, conducting thereto the recruits for his company, now at Regimental Headquarters (S. O. 29, March 10, D. Columbia.)

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Col. John R. Brooke and 1st Lieut. Francis B. Jones, R. Q. M., are detailed additional members of the G. C. M. at Fort Shaw, M. T. (S. O. 29, March 19, D. Dak.)

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Capt. G. L. Luhn (S. O. 24, March 17, D. Platte.)
The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. George O. Webster is extended seven days (S. O. 58, March 18, Dept. M.)

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel John D. Wilkins.

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. F. D. Baldwin, Judge-Advocate, Dept. of Columbia, Vancouver Bks, W. T. (S. O. 30, March 12, D. Columbia.)

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect April 7, is granted 2d Lieut. Z. W. Torrey (S. O. 25, March 20, D. Platte.)
We are indebted to Regimental Adjutant Groesbeck for a March roster of commissioned officers of this regiment. The 6th is fortunate among its fellows, in being concentrated at one post, Fort Douglas, Utah, where there is as fine a set of officers as is to be found anywhere. Of the 33 officers on the roll, 25 are present for duty, 6 on detached service, and 2 on leave.

In the case of Private Hubert Wilner, Co. H, tried recently at Fort Douglas for selling his clothing, and sentenced to confinement for three months, General Howard approves the sentence, "in order that the prisoner may not entirely escape deserved punishment," but disapproves "the failure to impose 'such stoppages' as are required by the 17th Article of War. In his opinion the court should have directed, in their sentence, such stoppages 'as would be sufficient for repairing the loss or damage,' and the medium of damage should have been the value of the blankets sold, lost, or spoiled, by the unauthorized act of the prisoner. 'Horses, arms, clothing, and accoutrements,' issued by Government to soldiers, which are 'sold, through neglect lost, or spoiled,' by them, are diverted from the purpose for which they were provided; and such acts, or neglects, are in plain contravention of the 17th Article of War."

8TH INFANTRY, Colonel August V. Kautz.

1st Lieut. P. Henry Ray, Act. Signal Officer, will proceed to Vienna, Austria, to attend the International Polar Conference to be held in that city April 17, 1884 (S. O. March 26, H. Q. A.)

9TH INFANTRY, Colonel John S. Mason.

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted Capt. W. W. Rogers (S. O. 24, March 17, D. Platte.)

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

By direction of the Lieutenant-General commanding the Army, leave of absence for ten days is granted Major W. H. Penrose, Fort Niagara, N. Y. (S. O. 57, March 24, D. East.)
Sergeant Harry Marsh, Co. H, recently tried for disorderly conduct at Plattsburg Barracks on Washington's Birthday, while a garrison hop was in progress, was sentenced to reduction to the ranks, but the reviewing authority, General Hancock, on the recommendation of the members of the court and the previous good character of the sergeant, remitted the sentence.

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph N. G. Whistler.

Leave of absence for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Samuel S. Pague, Fort Randall, D. T., to take effect April 1 (S. O. 29, March 19, D. Dak.)

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect April 1, is granted Capt. Clayton Hale, Fort Concho, Tex. (S. O. 33, March 17, D. Tex.)

The following named non-commissioned officers, being no longer required before the Examining Board at San Antonio, will return to their stations: 1st Sergt. Leon S. Roudiez, Co. H, to Fort Concho, and Corp. George W. Ruthers, Co. F, to Fort Stockton (S. O. 35, March 20, D. Tex.)

A furlough for three months is granted 1st Sergt. George M. Brown, Co. A (S. O. 34, March 19, D. Tex.)

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Leave of absence for four months, to take effect on or about April 15, 1884, is granted Capt. George F. Towle (S. O. March 22, H. Q. A.)

Leave of absence for fifteen days, to take effect on or about April 15, is granted Lieut.-Col. Z. R. Bliss, Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 36, March 21, D. Tex.)

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

1st Sergt. Carl Reichman, Co. I, will appear before the board of officers, at Fort Leavenworth, for examination for promotion (S. O. 59, Dept. Mo., March 19).

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Leave of absence to Sept. 22, 1884, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles E. S. Wood (S. O. March 22, H. Q. A.)
The resignation of 1st Lieut. Charles E. S. Wood has been accepted by the President, to take effect Sept. 22, 1884 (S. O. March 22, H. Q. A.)

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.

Leave of absence for fifteen days, with permission to visit the City of Mexico, is granted Col. D. S. Stanley and 1st Lieut. O. M. Smith and J. G. Ballance (S. O. 58, March 18, Dept. M.)

Sergeant W. Taylor, Co. A, and Corp. J. N. Barrett, Co. F, will appear before the board of officers, at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, for examination for promotion (S. O. 59, Dept. Mo., March 19).

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Lieut.-Col. Henry M. Laselle will proceed to Benicia Bks and Arsenal, Cal., to inspect the accounts of disbursing officers thereof (S. O. 30, March 14, D. Cal.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, March 22, 1884.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Reverend Ebenezer W. Brady, of Iowa, to be Post Chaplain, February 19, 1884, vice Blake, retired from active service.

The Reverend William H. Scott, of Illinois, to be Post Chaplain, February 19, 1884, vice Mesplie, dismissed.

PROMOTIONS.

2d Lieutenant George L. Converse, Jr., 3d Cavalry, to be 1st Lieutenant, February 15, 1884, vice Cummings, dismissed. 1st Lieutenant Douglas M. Scott, 1st Infantry, to be Captain, February 20, 1884, vice Bates, deceased.

2d Lieutenant Louis P. Brant, 1st Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, February 20, 1884, vice Scott, promoted.

2d Lieutenant George L. Turner, 18th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, January 16, 1884, vice Floyd, who resigns his line commission only.

2d Lieutenant Edwin B. Bolton, 23d Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, February 15, 1884, vice Clarke, dismissed.

RETIREMENT.

Colonel William F. Reynolds, Corps of Engineers, March 17, 1884.

CASUALTY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Godfrey Weitzel, Corps of Engineers, died March 19, 1884, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Spokane, W. T., March 20. Detail: Major J. P. Canby, Pay Dept.; Capt. Charles Bird, Q. M. Dept.; Capt. Henry Catley and A. Haines, Jr., 1st Lieut. A. R. Egbert, 2d Lieut. V. J. Brumback and J. M. Arrasmith, 2d Inf., and Capt. A. S. Daggett, 2d Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 28, March 7, D. Columbia.)

At Fort Wingate, N. M., March 31. Detail: Lieut.-Col. R. E. A. Crofton and Capt. F. E. DeCoursey, 13th Inf.; Capt. E. M. Heyl, 4th Cav.; Capt. William Auman and 1st Lieut. Emerson Griffith, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James Parker and 2d Lieut. James Lockett, 4th Cav., and 2d Lieut. M. B. Saffold, 13th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 58, March 18, Dept. M.)

At Fort Monroe, Va., March 26. Detail: Major La Rhot L. Livingston, 4th Art.; Capt. J. H. Calef, 2d Art.; Capt. J. M. Ingalls, 1st Art.; Capt. James Chester, 3d Art.; Capt. Charles Morris, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. Sedgwick Pratt, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Allyn Caspron, 1st Art., and 1st Lieut. A. W. Vogdes, 5th Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 56, March 22, D. East.)

At Fort Wayne, Mich., March 27. Detail: Major H. S. Hawkins, Capt. J. A. P. Hampson, F. E. Lacey, and S. H. Lincoln, 1st Lieut. C. S. Burbank, 2d Lieut. I. W. Littlell and J. H. Shollenberger, 10th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Bogardus Eldridge, 10th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 56, March 22, D. East.)

At Fort Niagara, N. Y., March 26. Detail: Capt. W. E. Dove and Hugh G. Brown, 12th Inf.; Asst. Surg. A. A. De Loffre, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Palmer G. Wood and 2d Lieut. Charles H. Barth, 12th Inf., and 2d Lieut. H. C. Hale, 12th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 56, March 22, D. East.)

At Madison Bks, N. Y., March 28. Detail: Capt. E. C. Woodruff, J. M. Norvell, and James Halloran, and 1st Lieut. Frederick Von Schrader, 12th Inf.; Asst. Surg. A. H. Appel, Med. Dept.; 2d Lieut. S. C. Mills, M. F. Walz, W. O. Clark, and Charles H. Osgood, 12th Inf., and 2d Lieut. F. J. A. Darr, 12th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 58, March 25, D. East.)
At Fort Barrancas, Fla., March 31. Detail: Capt. John L. Thernon and J. B. Burbank, 3d Art.; Asst. Surg. W. W. Gray, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. J. B. Eaton, C. W. Hobbs, and C. W. Foster, and 2d Lieut. C. A. Bennett, 3d Art., and 1st Lieut. John R. Williams, 3d Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 59, March 26, D. East.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. H. W. Wessells, Jr., 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. W. E. Hopkins, Asst. Surg., and 2d Lieut. L. P. Brant, 1st Inf., will meet at Whipple Barracks, March 17, to examine into the alleged loss, by a hunting party, of a public animal for which Capt. C. W. Williams, A. Q. M., is responsible (S. O. 20, March 15, D. Ariz.)

In view of reliable reports of the existence of scarlet fever, in probable epidemic form, in the adjacent town of Vancouver, a Board of Medical Officers is appointed to meet March 7, at the quarters of the Medical Director, for the purpose of fully investigating the situation, and reporting at the earliest practicable moment, all measures which should be adopted by the military authorities to prevent, if possible, the introduction of the disease upon the reservation. Detail: Majors James C. McKee and Francis L. Town, Capt. John H. Bartholf and Timothy E. Wilcox, Med. Dept. (S. O. 28, March 7, D. Columbia.)

A Board of Officers is constituted to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., April 2, for the examination for promotion of such non-commissioned officers as may be directed to appear before it. Detail: Major J. J. Upham, 5th Cav.; Major J. S. Poland, 18th Inf.; Capt. E. B. Williston, 2d Art.; Capt. J. H. Patterson, 20th Inf., and Capt. John E. Greer, Ord. Dept. The following named non-commissioned officers will report for examination: 1st Sergt. Carl Reichman, Co. I, 20th Inf.; 1st Sergt. W. M. Clare, Troop M, 8th Cav.; Sergt. William Taylor, Co. A, 23d Inf., and Corp. J. N. Barrett, Co. F, 22d Inf. (S. O. 59, March 19, Dept. M.)

The Artillery School.—Fort Monroe had a somewhat deserted appearance this week, owing to the absence of a large number of its officers on an official visit of information and instruction to the Washington Navy-yard, the Dupont Powder Works at Wilmington, Del., the Frankford Arsenal, and the Midvale Steel and Iron Works, near Philadelphia. The tour, which was a most enjoyable and interesting one throughout, occupied the whole week, the party being due on return Sunday, March 30. The theses to be submitted by each of the officers of the class, based upon their observations and referring to the metallurgy of iron, the manufacture of gunpowder, and the fabrication of cannon, projectiles, and fuses, will be valuable contributions to military science. The party consisted of Major R. Loder, 4th Artillery, in command, seconded by Capt. J. B. Campbell, 4th Artillery, and the class—Lieuts. W. B. McCallum, E. T. O. Richmond, A. S. Cummins, J. Garrard, J. P. Wesser, T. H. Bliss, Adam Slaker, Hamilton Rowan, W. W. Galbraith, S. E. Stuart, W. C. Rafferty, E. H. Catlin, F. S. Strong, W. Lowridge, D. J. Rumbough, J. W. Benet, and C. P. Townsley, all of the artillery arm.

Marksmen's Buttons.—Officers, in making requisitions for marksmen's buttons, should give the names of the persons for whom they are intended (Circ. D. Tex., March 15).

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Department of Arizona.—Lieut. T. A. Bingham, General Crook's Engineer officer, who has been directed to resurvey the northern and eastern boundary of San Carlos Indian Reservation, will leave with a competent corps of assistants, as soon as the weather permits, for a point on the Gila Canyon, in the vicinity of San Carlos, and thence resurvey the boundary lines of the reservation northward to Devine's Peak, and thence eastward to the headwaters of the Little Colorado.

Department of the East.—Fort Monroe, Va., is likely to have a new post office building, much needed of late years, an appropriation of \$5,000 having been asked for the purpose, and a bill introduced in Congress.

A tornado, on Tuesday, passed almost immediately over the National Cemetery near Nashville, but there are no particulars as yet as to the amount of damage.

Department of Dakota.—A despatch was received early in the week from Indian Agent Dyer, with the Northern Cheyennes, on Tongue River, M. T., dated Miles City, M. T., March 21, and saying: "Black Wolf's band burned down Anderson's Ranch. A cowboy shot an Indian; cause unknown. Particulars by mail. Great excitement prevails. Am afraid of trouble. Further news as soon as received. No mail or telegraph nearer than 65 miles."

Department of California.—A full dress inspection of Light Battery K, 1st Artillery, and Troops I and M, 1st Cavalry, was held recently at Golden Gate Park, instead of at the Presidio, thus giving the horses, just now very lively, a steady march over the hill and back.

Department of the Platte.—A Fort Laramie correspondent writes: "Two deserters from Company C, 4th Infantry, McKennon and McAlroy, were captured at Chug Springs on Friday last and arrived here Saturday. Sergeant M. Wilson and Corporal Ryan, of the 7th Infantry, were sent after them on Friday. They met at Chug Springs and had supper. A little time afterwards the deserters went out followed by the Sergeant and Corporal. When Wilson got within about eight yards of them he cried 'hands up,' and immediately after one of the deserters fired, the bullet passing just over Wilson's shoulder touching his clothing. Wilson returned the fire, hitting McAlroy in the thigh, wounding him slightly."

Department of Texas.—The Apache Rooket of March 21 st has the following Fort Davis items:

We are sorry to hear of the illness of Lieut. Beck....Major Dodge arrived Tuesday, and paid off the troops Thursday....The new hospital ward is rapidly approaching completion....Lieut. Maxon, Post Quartermaster, returned to the post yesterday from San Antonio....Among the many improvements going on at the post, General Grierson is now planning a park on the site of the old garden....Last week was an unusually gay one, owing to the visit of Col. Lee, Chief Quartermaster of the Department, who was accompanied by his charming daughter and her attractive friend, Miss Osgoodwell. Hops, picnics, riding parties and lawn tennis was the order of the day. Lent, and their departure, has reduced the post to its usual monotony.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT SUPPLY, I. T.

There is little transpiring here save the usual routine of drill. The garrison parade ground is being reploughed and graded. The work of building is also steadily going on, and Supply is fast assuming the appearance of one of the most comfortable of our frontier posts. Last week the monotony of garrison life was unpleasantly broken by what threatened for a time to be a disastrous conflagration. About 5 p. m., a terrific gale of wind swept the post from the southwest, driving before it a hail of fine sand, penetrating everywhere and almost obscuring the sun. Soon the odor of burning grass warned us of the approach of a prairie fire. The entire garrison was turned out, forming a huge skirmish line around the post, armed with wet blankets, bags, etc. After a hours hard work the flames were arrested; but not until they had reached the "fire-guard," a ploughed space about 60 yards from the buildings. Had the garrison been half as large the post would have been consumed.

The company commanders are busily engaged at present in the manufacture of marksmen, and judging from the efforts put forth, the crop this year will be unusually large.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT BARRANCAS, FLA.

MARCH 22, 1884.

The batteries of the 3d Artillery are most fortunate in having amongst them Lieut. Chas. Humphreys, of their regiment. Besides being genial and entertaining, he has recently manifested the interest he feels in his fellow officers and the enlisted men with whom he is associated. Through his endeavors and under his immediate supervision one of the rooms in the barracks has been fitted up as a theatre; quite complete in its appointments, with sliding curtains, flies, foot-lights, etc.

The initial performance of "Magic, Mirth, and Music" in this little "bijou," as it is familiarly termed, took place on Wednesday, March 13, which Lieut. H. himself opened with some startling feats of legerdemain, in which he is an acknowledged proficient, as all will admit who saw a silver watch broken into atoms and afterwards restored to its owner in perfect order from a freshly cut oak.

In a remarkably brief period Lieut. Humphreys has succeeded in bringing out a deal of unexpected talent from among the enlisted men of the command, and the audience was exceedingly entertained with songs, dances, and instrumental solos.

A humorous negro extravaganza, entitled "The Haunted House," closed the entertainment, and was performed in an excellent manner, eliciting spontaneous applause and laughter from a very appreciative audience.

The event of the week was a "tea" given by Captain and Mrs. Hobbs in honor of their guests, Miss M. Poits and Miss H. Landell, of Philadelphia. The Navy was represented at this enjoyable occasion by Captain Bradford, the new commandant of the Pensacola Navy-yard, and Paymaster Peterson.

L. H. P.

A DESPATCH from Cleveland, O., March 24, says: "An officer this morning arrested Charles Abbott, of Providence, on a charge of stealing a watch from an Amherst farmer. The prisoner turned out to be a deserter from the Regular Army and was turned over to the United States authorities. He will be returned to his regiment in the West."

GENERAL SLOCUM'S MILITIA BILL.

H. R. 5980. In the House of Representatives, March 17, 1884, Mr. Slocum introduced the following bill, which was read twice, referred to the Committee on the Militia, and ordered to be printed:

To promote the efficiency of the militia of the United States. *Be it enacted, etc.,* That section 1625 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 1625. Every able-bodied male citizen within the ages of 18 and 42, resident within the respective States and Territories, shall be subject to enrollment in the militia thereof as may from time to time be prescribed by its laws." Sec. 2. That such uniformed and regularly enlisted troops in the several States and Territories as are or may be organized therein in pursuance of the laws thereof, respectively, shall be known as the "active militia" and shall be alone considered in estimating any benefits to be received under this act: *Provided*, That any State or Territory in which such corps shall exist shall be entitled to include the organizations authorized by section 1641 of the Revised Statutes (if uniformed) in the number, and as part of its active militia for which it is entitled to receive the benefits of this act. Any other militia that may be enrolled by any State or Territory shall be known as its "ununiformed militia." Sec. 3. That enlistments in the active militia shall be for at least three years, but re-enlistments may be for a shorter term. All enlistments shall provide that in case the period thereof should expire when in the service of the United States the same shall continue until the expiration of the time for which the militia has been called into service.

Sec. 4. That section 1630 of the Revised Statutes be hereby amended so as to read as follows: "Sec. 1630. The organization of the militia in the several States and Territories, the number, rank, and duties of its staff officers, and the organization of its bureaus of administration shall be such as the legislature thereof may from time to time prescribe: *Provided*, however, That such organization shall conform as closely to the method prescribed for the Regular Army as the circumstances of the several States and Territories will permit."

Sec. 5. That sections 1634 and 1636 of the Revised Statutes be hereby amended so as to read as follows: "Section 1634. There shall be an adjutant-general in each State and Territory, who shall perform such duties as may from time to time be prescribed by the laws thereof." "Sec. 1636. It shall be the duty of the adjutant-general of each State and Territory, on the last day in December in each year, to make a return to the War Department, in such form as shall from time to time be prescribed by the Secretary of War, of the number of enrolled militia, the number of enlisted, organized, and ununiformed active militia, of the results of the annual inspection of the active militia and military property in each State, and of the results and scores of the rifle and artillery practice of the active militia. He shall also make such special reports as may from time to time be required by the Secretary of War."

Sec. 6. That the Secretary of War shall, on the first Monday in February of each year, transmit to Congress an abstract of the annual returns of the adjutants-general of the States and Territories, with such observations thereon as he may deem necessary for the information of Congress.

Sec. 7. That section 1640 of the Revised Statutes be hereby amended so as to read as follows: "Sec. 1640. That each State and Territory receiving any portion of the annual appropriations made by this act shall require an annual inspection of its active militia to be made by an officer or officers thereof, whose duty it shall be to report the result of such inspection to the adjutant-general thereof, stating the number of such active militia, the actual condition of their arms, accoutrements, ammunition, and equipment, their deficiencies, and every other particular relating to the advancement of their organization and discipline."

Sec. 8. That notice shall be given by the adjutant-general to the Secretary of War of the time and place of the annual inspection of the active militia of his State or Territory, and thereupon the Secretary of War shall detail an officer from the active or retired list of the Army to accompany the State inspector during his inspection, and observe the general condition of the troops and the public property, with the consent and under the general direction of the governor of such State or Territory; and while so detailed, retired officers shall receive the same pay and emoluments as officers of their respective grades upon the active list: *Provided*, however, That such officers shall have no authority in any way to control or interfere with the State inspector, or to exercise any power or authority during such inspection over the officers or men inspected. He shall make a report in duplicate and transmit one copy to the governor of such State or Territory and another to the Secretary of War, who may designate any retired officer to be brought to their attention, which reports shall be confidential and not be made public except with the consent of the governor and the Secretary of War.

Sec. 9. That each State receiving any portion of the annual appropriations made by this act shall, within one year after the passage of this act, provide and equip at least one rifle range, and shall maintain the same for the instruction of its militia in rifle practice, and require them to be instructed therein.

Sec. 10. That sections 1646 and 1647 of the Revised Statutes be hereby amended so as to read as follows: "Sec. 1646. If called out by regiments, they shall retain their regimental organization and officers. If called out by companies, they may be formed by the President into regiments, troops, and batteries, with the same officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates as prescribed for the Regular Army." "Sec. 1647. They may be further organized into brigades and divisions by the President, who may designate the commanders of such brigades and divisions. The number, rank, and duties of such officers and their staffs shall be such as is prescribed for the Army."

Sec. 11. That the annual sum of \$600,000 is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of providing arms, ammunition, service dress and equipments, other ordnance stores, and camp equipment for the active militia of the several States and Territories, and for the other purposes covered by this act. Said appropriation shall be apportioned among the several States and Territories on the basis of the proper Bureau of the War Department, under the direction of the Secretary of War, according to the number of Representatives or Delegates to which each State and Territory, respectively, is entitled in the Congress of the United States: *Provided*, however, That each State and Territory shall only be entitled to the benefits of so much of the appropriation apportioned to it as the proportion of the number of its regularly enlisted, organized, and ununiformed active militia, as determined by the report of the Secretary of War made on the preceding first Monday in February, bears to the maximum number of active militia for which such State or Territory is entitled to the benefits of this act. No State or Territory shall receive any apportionment of the appropriations made by this act for any number of its active militia in excess of 700 regularly enlisted and ununiformed officers and enlisted men for each Representative in Congress to which each State or Territory may be entitled in the Congress of the United States. And the amount of said appropriation which is thus determined not to be available shall, after deducting the special expenditures authorized by this act, be covered back into the Treasury of the United States: *And provided further*, That the said appropriation shall be apportioned and applied without reference to the condition of accounts between any State or Territory and the General Government at the time of the passage of this act: *And provided further*, That for the first year under the operation of the provisions of this act the number of regularly enlisted, organized, and ununiformed active militia in each State or Territory may be determined by certificates from the respective governors thereof, and the appropriation apportioned accordingly.

Sec. 12. That the purchase or manufacture of all the issue to States and Territories of arms, ammunition, service dress, equipments, ordnance stores, and camp equipment for the active militia under the provisions of this act shall be made by the proper Bureau of the War Department, under the direction of the Secretary of War, and they shall remain the property of the United States, and be annually accounted for to the proper Bureau of the War Department by the governors of the States and Territories, for which purpose the Chiefs of said Bureaus, under the direction of the Secretary of War, shall prescribe and supply the necessary blanks, and, with the approval of the Secretary of War, make such

regulations as they may deem necessary to protect the interest of the United States.

Sec. 13. That loss of or damage to arms, equipments, ordnance stores, and camp equipment, except the ordinary wear and accidents of service, shall be made good to the United States by the person or persons chargeable therewith, as in like cases in the Regular Army; and money received from sales or on account of loss or damages shall be accounted for to the proper Bureau of the War Department, and paid into the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 14. That all arms, equipments, ordnance stores, or camp equipment which may become unserviceable or unsuitable, shall be examined by a board of officers of the active militia, and its report shall be forwarded by the governor of the State or Territory direct to the proper Bureau of the War Department, for the action of the Secretary of War, who shall direct what disposition, by sale or otherwise, shall be made by them.

Sec. 15. That the uniform and equipment of the militia shall be exempt from all suits, distress, execution for distress, or sales for debt, or the payment of taxes.

Sec. 16. That each State or Territory receiving any part of the appropriations under this act shall, as soon as practicable after its passage, cause its active militia to be provided with a service uniform and equipment of substantially similar color and appearance to that in use in the Army, which shall be worn in case it is called into active service, and when in the performance of any duty, drill, parade, or ceremony prescribed by this act: *Provided*, however, That the same may also be worn at such other times as the military authorities of the State or Territory may direct: *And provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the wearing at other times of any full-dress uniform permitted by the military authorities of the States or Territories: *And provided further*, That serviceable clothing and equipments in use at the time of the passage of this act need not be replaced.

Sec. 17. That each State and Territory receiving any portion of the annual appropriations hereby made shall require each organization of its active militia to assemble for drill and instruction at least 12 times in each year. It shall also require them to go into a camp of instruction for at least five consecutive days at least once every other year.

Sec. 18. That on the request of the Governor of any State or Territory which may have established a camp of instruction, the Secretary of War may order any battery, troop, or company of the Army that may be available to encamp with such militia, and aid the officers thereof in carrying out the purposes of such camp of instruction in such manner as the public service will permit. He may also, upon similar request, detail officers of the Army whose services may be available to act as instructors or examiners on any board of instruction or examination of the active militia.

Sec. 19. That whenever application shall be made by the Governor of any State or Territory, on behalf of any of its active militia, the Secretary of War shall permit such organization as shall be designated to be quartered at or in any of the forts or garrisons, and to drill at the heavy and other guns forming the armament thereof.

Sec. 20. That for the troops so quartered (not exceeding in each year 1,500 men from the State of New York, and 1,000 men from each of the other States or Territories) rations and necessary garrison and camp equipment shall be issued by the Secretary of War, under such regulations as he shall from time to time prescribe, while they shall be undergoing such instruction, but not to exceed 10 days annually for each organization.

Sec. 21. That the troops so quartered may expend in firing practice the amount of ammunition hereinafter mentioned, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, namely: For each 10 companies, each averaging at least 40 men, ten rounds 20-inch Rodman smooth-bore (in New York Harbor only); 40 rounds 15-inch Rodman smooth-bore; 20 round 8-inch converted rifles; 20 rounds 300-pounder Parrot rifles; 60 rounds 100-pounder Parrot rifles; 60 rounds 45-pounder siege rifles; 60 rounds 3-pounder field rifles; 1,000 rounds 45-calibre shelling; also 20 blank cartridges for each calibre, and 4,000 friction primers. When the average falls below 40 men per company the allowance shall be reduced proportionately. When any of the calibres above mentioned are not mounted, the allowance for each calibre available for practice shall be proportionately increased, as may be increased by the Chief of Ordnance: *Provided*, That the total by company shall not be less than 27 rounds.

Sec. 22. That the firing practice shall be under the supervision of post commanders at garrisoned stations; at stations not garrisoned an officer of artillery shall be stationed to supervise the firing. The ammunition, equipments, and appliances shall be issued by the officer of the Army supervising the firing, who will render such other assistance as may be necessary to insure the greatest improvement from the practice. He will make a report of the firing, stating the physical conditions and general observations, in triplicate, in such form as may be prescribed by the Chief of Ordnance, one copy being forwarded to the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., and two to the adjutant-general of the State, who will transmit one to the regimental commander. The result of each practice will be published annually, with the figure of merit for each class of guns for each organization.

Sec. 23. That on the application of any governor the Secretary of War is authorized to issue a heavy gun and carriage, and the necessary equipments, and cause the same to be placed in the armory or drill room of any organization of the active militia in any State, for the purpose of enabling such organization to learn the management thereof. He is also authorized, upon a similar application, to detail an officer of the artillery to assist the officers of such organization in acquiring such knowledge.

Sec. 24. That there shall be issued to each State and Territory that shall place in a camp of instruction, for not more than 10 days in each year, from 500 to 1,000 men, a United States Government ration for each enlisted man while in such camp, and also the necessary tents.

Sec. 25. That upon application of the governor of any State or Territory the Secretary of War shall detail a proper officer of the Army to observe and report upon the appearance, drill, description, and condition of any camp of its active militia. It shall be the duty of such officer to give such information and aid to the officers of such militia, during such camp, in regard to the customs of the service, and matters of detail in regard thereto, as may be requested by them, and as may be in his power.

Sec. 26. That no expenditure shall be made out of the appropriation provided in this act for any arms, ammunition, or camp or garrison equipment issued to the active militia as hereinbefore provided for so long as there shall be any surplus thereof on hand at the time not required for the use of the Regular Army.

Sec. 27. That the Secretary of War shall direct the Adjutant-General of the Army to prepare the necessary forms and regulations required to carry out the provisions of this act, and issue the same to each State and Territory.

Sec. 28. That sections 1626, 1627, 1628, 1631, 1632, 1633, and 1635 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 29. That this act shall take effect immediately.

An educational journal advises that there should be a regular physician attached to every school of importance to overlook the physical development of the pupils. The system has already been adopted in Paris, the physician making regular tours of inspection, being paid by the municipality.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

1st Lieutenant B. H. Cheever, Jr., 6th Cavalry, will report for duty at the Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, relieving Captain D. M. Scott, 1st Infantry, who will join his company (S. O., H. Q. March 27).

The leave of Cadet D. F. Meekill, 4th Class, Military Academy, is extended until June 10, 1884, on account of ill health, and he will join the succeeding 4th Class (S. O., H. Q. A., March 27).

Hospital Steward E. M. Jump will proceed from Fort Sill to Fort Snelling, and Hospital Steward Jacob Martin from Fort Wayne to Fort Snelling (S. O., H. Q. A., March 27).

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Army and Navy matters in Congress this week have been unusually dull. Nothing occurred in either body of consequence, and the committees seem to have taken a rest. The Army Appropriation bill was under consideration by the sub-committee on Wednesday, but was not finally completed. It will probably not reach the full committee for a week or ten days. The Fortification bill is also still uncompleted, and will not be reported before that time. Considerable progress has been made by the sub-committee in charge of the Legislative bill since last week. It is not improbable that this bill will pass the full committee before either of the other two just mentioned.

Mr. Hale has had his sub-committee at work on the Naval Appropriation bill for the last several days, and made sufficient progress to be able to report it to the full committee by Friday. It is understood that his bill authorizing the construction of new cruisers, in a modified form, has been attached as an additional section to the bill by the sub-committee. Secretary Chandler was before the sub-committee on Thursday to urge the adoption of the recommendations contained in his memorandum. As far as can be learned no amendments will be made looking toward a further reduction in the personnel. Many changes have been made by the sub-committee, but the majority of them, it is understood, are in the nature of an increase in the appropriations. A meeting of the full committee was to be held on Friday, but in view of several important amendments, which have not been fully decided upon by the sub-committee, it was doubtful if it could be acted upon in time to report to the Senate before Saturday. Mr. Hale intends to bring it before the Senate for consideration early next week.

The Senate on Wednesday passed the bill for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations and to extend the protection of the laws of the States and Territories over the Indians. An amendment was adopted providing for the sale of the surplus reservation lands and for the payment of the proceeds to, or their investment for, the benefit of the tribes. After another long debate on the Blair Education bill, the Senate took up the joint resolution already passed by the House, reappropriating for the aid of the sufferers by the Mississippi River floods the \$125,000 of the fund not expended for the relief of the Ohio River sufferers. The resolution was agreed to.

H. R. 2487. The following act for the relief of Brevet Major-General William W. Averell, United States Army, passed the House March 21st:

Be it enacted, etc., That in view of the long and faithful services of Brevet Major-General William W. Averell, United States Army, before and during the late war, and of severe wounds received by him in battle, the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint William W. Averell, Brevet Major-General United States Army, and late a Brigadier-General of the United States Volunteers, to the position of Colonel in the Army of the United States, and to place him on the retired list of the Army as of that grade, the retired list being thereby increased in number to that extent; and all laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith are suspended for this purpose only.

The Senate on Thursday passed Senate bill No. 300, to pay Major William M. Maynadier, Paymaster, U. S. A., \$3,726.50 being the amount paid into the Treasury in liquidation of a deficiency caused by robbery, committed by his clerk, D. D. Chandler, at Prescott, Arizona, in 1876. Senate bill No. 469 to increase the salaries and pay of the chaplains of the Army which was adversely reported was indefinitely postponed on Thursday, by a vote in the Senate. The bill to pay Thomas J. Miller, of Washington Territory, \$500 for the seizure and sinking of his ferryboat on the Columbia River by the armed forces of the U. S. during the Bannock War, was passed by the Senate this week.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs on Thursday reported against S. Res. No. 61, permitting Thier. Henry R. Lemly, U. S. A., to accept for five years from the Government of the U. S. of Colombia, a position of instructor in the Military school at Bogota.

The bill introduced by Mr. Hawley, S. 1871, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to offer a reward of \$2,500 for rescuing or ascertaining the fate of the Greely expedition was reported favorably from the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, on Thursday with the following amendment:

But such proclamation shall not be made in terms that will involve the United States in any future liability or responsibility beyond said reward or will induce unprepared vessels to incur extraordinary peril or risk.

In the House, Mr. Cox, of New York, submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to transmit to the House of Representatives a copy of the proceedings of the Court-martial in the cases growing out of the collision between the United States Steamer *Powhatan* and the merchant steamer *David*.

Mr. Lovering presented a petition of P. F. McTague, Thomas Hewett, John Bateman, and Timothy Sidley, Naval police at the Navy-yard, Boston, to be placed on the retired list of the Navy, which was referred to the Naval Committee.

The bill to appoint Asst. Engineer John W. Saville a Passed Assistant Engineer on the retired list of the Navy was passed in Committee of the Whole in the House on Friday.

The Senate bill appropriating \$25,000 to be offered as a reward for the return of the Greely party passed the Senate Friday.

The following bills were reported favorably from the House Naval Committee on Friday: 6129, allowing Henry Wilson, Commander Pearson and Lieutenants Foster and Roper to accept a decoration from the King of the Hawaiian Islands; 5592, for the relief of Thos. G. Corbin; 5389, to promote Commodore Louis C. Sartori to be Rear Admiral on retired list; 1787, for relief of Commanders Henry Glass, James H. Sands and Chas. D. Sigabee. Bills to restore Alfred Hedberg and Eugene Wells to their former position in the Army were reported with favorable recommendation from the House Military Committee on Friday.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE.

S. 1892, Mr. Gorman. Relating to the pay of retired officers of the United States Navy. Whereas section 1588 of the Revised Statutes is taken from and is a part of the last pay-bill for the United States Navy, by act of Congress July 15, 1870; and Whereas said act repealed all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with its provisions; and Whereas section 1593 was taken from an act repealed by said act of July 15, 1870, and was therefore not in force and not a statute of the United States at the time of the appointment of the commission to revise and consolidate the statutes of the United States in force on the first day of December, 1873: Therefore,

Be it enacted, etc., That all officers of the United States Navy retired prior to the adoption of the Revised Statutes shall be paid in conformity with section 1588, taken from the last pay-bill for the United States Navy, adopted by act of Congress July 15, 1870.

S. 1920, Mr. Mitchell. To authorize the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint Dr. A. P. Frick an Assistant Surgeon in the Army of the United States.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE.

H. R. 1408. March 18, 1884. Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed. Insert the parts printed in brackets, sections 2, 3, 4 and 5. Mr. Curtin. Limiting a portion of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the Naval Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, and for other purposes." Be it enacted, etc., That that part of the act approved August 8, 1882, limiting the number of graduates of the Naval Academy to be retained in the Service in each year shall not apply to those classes who had completed the four years' course at the Naval Academy prior to the passage of said act; and those members of the class of 1881 who have been honorably discharged under the provisions of the aforesaid act may return to the Service and take their places on the Naval Register in the same manner as if said part of such act had not been passed.

[Sec. 2. That each cadet re-entering the Service under the provisions of this act shall be charged with the sum of \$500, to bring the amount paid each of them upon their discharge; that one-third of said sum shall be deducted from the first year's pay, one-third from the second year's pay, and the remaining third from the third year's pay. And that hereafter there shall be allowed at the Naval Academy five cadets at large and one from the District of Columbia, to be appointed by the President of the United States, and a number of cadets equal to one-half of the number of Representatives in Congress from the States and Territories, or as near thereto as may be; that two adjoining Congressional districts numerically shall constitute a cadet district, and the Congressional district having the first vacancy shall be entitled to the first appointment, the appointment to alternate thereafter; that in case of a vacancy the said appointments shall be filled from the Congressional district or Territory from which the original appointment was made.]

Sec. 3. That the odd district in States, and States having but one Congressional district, the Territories, and the District of Columbia shall be entitled to an appointment once in every twelve years, instead of six years, as now provided by law; that in case of adjoining Congressional districts comprising a cadet district having vacancies at the same time, the district being first numerically shall have the first appointment, the appointments to alternate thereafter; that in case of a vacancy the said appointments shall be filled from the Congressional district or Territory from which the original appointment was made.]

Sec. 4. That nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to prevent the nomination and appointment of cadets to fill vacancies now existing at the Academy, or that may occur between now and the 15th day of May, A. D. 1884, or to cause the dismissal of any cadet now at the Academy except for cause.

Sec. 5. That all laws inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.]

H. R. 2633, March 19, 1884. Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed. Omit the parts in [brackets] and insert the parts printed in italics. Mr. Connolly. For the special and uniform instruction of State militia. Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War, upon the application of a governor of a State, shall be authorized and directed to detail, from the officers of the Regular Army above the rank of first lieutenant, at least one officer (a citizen of the State applying) whose duty it shall be to report to the governor of such State, and under his instructions to act as instructor of tactics, customs of service, and all things appertaining to the military service [the governor of each State having the right to select such officer by name.] Such detail shall continue during such period as the governor of the State may require.

Sec. 2. That Regular Army officers so detailed will, in addition to their current yearly pay, be entitled to commutation of quarters and forage for two horses.

H. R. 6120, Mr. Hoblitzell. To promote the efficiency of the Revenue Marine Service. Be it enacted, etc., That section 2749 of the Revised Statutes be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to require the Secretary of the Treasury to place on waiting orders, with waiting orders pay, all officers of the Revenue Marine who are or shall be totally disabled for regular duty, or who are or shall be sixty-five years of age, or who shall have served forty years; and vacancies created by placing such officers on waiting orders may be filled by promotions under the provisions of section 2752 of the Revised Statutes. Provided, That if the disability of any officer of the Revenue Marine be found to be not incident to his service, he may, in the discretion of the President, be placed on waiting orders, on one-half the pay of his grade, or may be dropped from the rolls, with not exceeding one year's full pay of his grade.

Sec. 2. That the President may, by and with the advice of the Senate, appoint from the list of captains in the Revenue Marine Service three post-captains, whose compensation shall be at the rate of three thousand dollars each per annum while on duty and three-fourths of said sum while on leave of absence or waiting orders.

Sec. 3. That the provisions of sections 1262 and 1263 of the Revised Statutes be, and the same are hereby, extended so as to include commissioned officers of the Revenue Marine Service.

H. R. 6123, Mr. Talbot. Explanatory of and reconciling sections 1588 and 1593 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to the pay of retired officers of the Navy. Whereas section 1588 of the Revised Statutes is taken from and is a part of the last pay bill for the United States Navy, by act of Congress July 15, 1870; and whereas said act repealed all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with its provisions; and whereas section 1593 was taken from an act repealed by said act of July 15, 1870, and was therefore not in force and not a statute of the United States at the time of the appointment of the commission to revise and consolidate the statutes of the United States in force on December 1, 1873; therefore, Be it enacted, etc., That all officers of the United States Navy retired prior to the adoption of the Revised Statutes shall be paid in conformity with section 1588, taken from the last pay-bill for the United States Navy, adopted by act of Congress July 15, 1870.

H. R. 6129, Mr. Morse. To authorize Henry Wilson, captain, U. S. Navy; Frederick Pearson, commander, United States Navy; and Charles A. Foster and Jesse M. Roper, lieutenants, United States Navy, to accept a decoration from His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands.

H. R. 6155, Mr. Laird. To equalize the pay of hospital stewards of the Army with that of other officers of like rank. That hereafter the pay proper of hospital stewards of the first class in the United States Army shall be the same as now paid to ordnance and commissary sergeants, namely, \$34 per month and the additional pay for re-enlistment as is now allowed by law.

H. R. 6185, Mr. Hardy. Making persons honorably discharged after service in the Army or Navy of the United States during the late war eligible to certain appointments in the civil service without the examination now required by law.

H. R. 6194, Mr. James S. Robinson. Authorizing the appointment and retirement of wounded and disabled officers of the Army who were honorably discharged under the act of July 15, 1870, entitled "An act making appropriations for the

support of the Army for the year ending June 30, 1871, and for other purposes," and place them on the retired list of the Army; all the commissioned officers who at the date of such honorable discharge from the service were incapacitated by wounds or injuries or disease received or contracted in the line of duty, and which would have entitled them to be placed on the retired list under section 15 of the act of Aug. 3, 1861: Provided, That the disability incident to the service exists at the date of making application for the benefits of this act.

Sec. 2. That for the purposes of this act the retired list of the Army may be increased so as to include the number of officers entitled to the benefit of the preceding section.

H. R. 6204, Mr. Bingham. To restore Charles H. Campbell to the rank of captain in the Army.

H. R. 6227, Mr. Oury. To promote the efficiency of the Revenue Marine Service. Be it enacted, etc., that when any officer in the Revenue Marine has been forty-five years in the service, or has attained to the age of sixty-five years, he shall be retired by the President from active service.

Sec. 2. That officers in the Revenue Marine shall be retired in accordance with and subject to the conditions and provisions as are provided in the acts of Congress retiring officers of the Navy; and they shall receive the same pay that officers of the Navy of relative rank receive, namely, captains in the Revenue Marine with lieutenant commanders in the Navy; first lieutenants and chief engineers with lieutenants in the Navy; second lieutenants and first assistant engineers with masters or junior-grade lieutenants in the Navy; third lieutenants and second assistant engineers with ensigns in the Navy.

Sec. 3. That captains in the Revenue Marine who have been thirty-five years in the service shall rank with commanders in the Navy, and shall receive the same pay that commanders in the Navy receive.

H. R. 6228, Mr. Manzanarez. To appoint Edward B. Hubbard, late a captain and assistant quartermaster, a captain and assistant quartermaster in the Army of the United States with his original rank and date of commission, and that he shall be assigned to the first vacancy occurring in his grade in the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army.

H. R. 6250, Mr. Strait. To pay George A. Jaeger, late a lieutenant in the Twelfth United States Infantry, his actual loss, by the burning of his quarters at Camp Halleck, Nevada, on October 7, 1874, without fault or neglect on his part. Provided, That no allowance shall be made for any property except what was useful, necessary, and proper for such an officer while in quarters engaged in the service in the line of duty, or exceeding in amount the sum of \$500.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

North Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Cooper.

ALLANORE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Allen V. Reed. At Martinique March 13, 1884. She expects to arrive at Hampton Roads, Va., about May 1.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Oliver A. Batcheller. Mail address, care of U. S. Consul, Port au Prince. Sailed from Port Royal, S. C., March 6, for Port au Prince, Hayti.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Philip H. Cooper. Port au Prince, Hayti. Address, care of U. S. Consul, at latter place.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. n. s.), Capt. Joseph N. Miller. A cable despatch from Rear Admiral Cooper reports the arrival of the Tennessee at Havana, March 27. All well on board.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. Rush R. Wallace. Address, care of U. S. Consul, Aspinwall, U. S. C. Arrived at Aspinwall, U. S. C., March 17, 1884.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Commander Frank Widde. Sailed from Charleston, S. C., March 26, for the West Indies.

South Atlantic Station—Rear Adm. Thomas S. Phelps.

Address Mail, to care of U. S. Consul, Montevideo, Uruguay.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. Aaron W. Weaver. (f. s. n. s.) En route to the U. S. At Cape Town, Africa, at last accounts.

NIRPSO, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry B. Seely. At Buenos Ayres, Jan. 30, 1884.

European Station—Rear-Admiral Chas. H. Baldwin.

Mail should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

LANTACER, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. e. s.), Capt. Edward E. Foster. At Alexandria, Egypt, March 26, as reported by cable.

QUINERBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow. At the establishment of Orlando Bros., Leghorn, where she has been in all about a year since she belonged to the European station. Expected to get to sea again by the middle of March or 1st of April, by which time the enlistments of a large part of the crew begin to expire.

KREBSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgman. Left Naples, Feb. 21, for Palermo, whence, after receiving a supply of provisions, sailed on the 28th for Alexandria.

Pacific Station—Acting Rear Admiral J. H. Uphur.

Commodore John H. Uphur has been appointed an Acting Rear Admiral while in command of the Pacific Station.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Joseph B. Cogblan. At Sitka, Alaska. Address same.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Chas. C. Carpenter. Mail address, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. At San Francisco, Cal.

From the Saturday Press, of Honolulu, dated March 1, we note an account of the arrival at that port of the Hartford, the flagship of the Pacific Squadron, with Rear Admiral Hughes on board. The Press says:

During the week the gunners of the flagship have done a good deal of saluting, beginning with the salute to the Hawaiian flag, replied to by the Governor's battery. During the week many of the diplomatic corps and several officials entitled to salutes have visited the ship. On Thursday last King Kalakaua was received on board, and on that occasion the yards were manned most effectively. On shore the officers have been entertained by the citizens in a quiet way. A little hop was given at the hotel Tuesday evening, a card party at Mr. Macfarlane's residence on Wednesday evening, and dinners were given by several citizens in a less formal manner. Last night Chief Justice Judd gave a reception at his residence to Admiral Hughes and those of the Hartford officers whom duty permitted to be on shore, the reception being attended by most of our most prominent people. On Thursday evening the men of the Hartford gave a minstrel performance in three parts. A pretty stage was put up at very short notice, everything about its design, construction and ornamentation being the work of the men. The green curtain was flanked by two artistically decorated panels in white, gold and red, with pale blue centres. Above the curtain hung an orange drape, on which, in monogram, were the letters U. S. N. Mr. James Brennan was general manager; Wm. Peacock, stage manager; Stephen McGrath, property man, and Carlo Contrada, leader of the ship's band, musical director. Bob Moore was

"tambo" and Will Peacock "bones." E. Forrest personated female characters. Bradley and Moore danced and a great many others did their parts to the great satisfaction of their audience. This performance will be given this evening at the Music Hall for the benefit of the performers. The Hartford will sail for San Francisco on Monday, unless something unforeseen prevents. There will be an informal hop on board the Hartford this afternoon from 2 to 5 o'clock. No written or printed invitations have been sent, but both ward-room and other officers will welcome their friends and acquaintances most cordially.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. James H. Sands. Mail address, care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C. At Torvé, Chili, Feb. 6, 1884. Is to be in Callao the middle of April. A despatch from San Francisco, of March 24, says: "Information has reached here that yellow fever has broken out on the United States steamer Iroquois, now on her way to Alaska." The Navy Department has received no information concerning this doubtful story, either by letter or telegraph.

LAOKAWANNA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Capt. Augustus P. Cooke. At Callao, Peru, at last accounts. Address Mail to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 8 guns, Lieut. Commander Francis W. Dickins. Store ship, Callao, Peru. Address care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 23 guns, Capt. Henry Erben. En route for the U. S. Expects to reach Hampton Roads, Va., during the months of April or May next. At Cape Town, Africa, Feb. 19.

WACHUSSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Alfred T. Mahan. Left Callao, Peru, Feb. 27, 1884, for a cruise South. Address care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

SHERANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Chas. S. Norton. At Montevideo, Uruguay, March 3, 1884.

Asiatic Station—Acting Rear-Admiral John L. Davis. Vessels with (+), address, Mail, to care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

ALEXIT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. At Nagasaki, Japan, Feb. 19, 1884.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Albert S. Barker. At Roze Island, Corea, Dec. 23.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. At Canton, China, at last accounts.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Farnell F. Harrington. At Shanghai, China, Jan. 12.

MONOCORY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Francis J. Higginson. Reported at Shanghai, China, Jan. 12, 1884.

OSPIRE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGleney. Started to sea, March 26, from Hampton Roads, but when opposite Thimble Light, her condenser burst, disabling her machinery, and she then came to anchor. Will be towed back to Norfolk yard. The following is a list of her officers: Commander J. F. McGleney, Lieut. Commander Wm. B. Newman, Lieut. Wm. J. Moore, John A. Rodgers, Wm. E. Sewell, J. F. Milligan and Wm. B. Caperton, Ensigns Valentine S. Nelson, B. W. Hodges and Philip V. Lansdale, Surgeon A. F. Price, P. Asst. Surg. A. C. H. Russell, Paymaster G. R. Watkins, Chief Engineer L. W. Robinson, P. Asst. Engineer J. R. Edwards, Asst. Engineers Charles G. Talcott and Wm. L. Cathcart; 2d Lieut. Marine Corps, Charles H. Lanchheimer.

She got aground off Fort Norfolk, March 27, coming up to the yard. The Commanding Officer and Executive officer are both on the sick list. The Navigator, Lieut. Moore, is in charge. Assistance was sent to her.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander Geo. D. B. Gilden. At Tientsin, China.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Jos. S. Skerrett. At Shanghai at last accounts. Has been ordered to return home by the way of the Mediterranean, and expects to arrive at New York about August next.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. Robert L. Phythian. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. A cable despatch from Capt. Phythian reports her arrival at Bombay, India, March 21.

Apprentice Training Squadron—Commodore Stephen B. Luce.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 13 guns, Commander Chas. V. Gridley. Left New York, Feb. 18, 1884. She will visit Point-a-Pitre, Guade-loupe, Basse-Terre, St. Kitts, and some port in the island of St. Thomas. She will return to United States about June 20.

MINNEOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Gunny ship. Foot of West Twenty-seventh Street, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Edmund O. Matthews. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 13 guns, Comdr. Wm. C. Wise. Left Hampton Roads, Va., Feb. 26, on a cruise to the West Indies.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 13 guns, Comdr. Wm. H. Whiting. Trainingship. Sailed from the Navy-yard, New York, March 10, 1884, for a cruise to Lisbon, Portugal, the Madeira and the Canary Islands, and back to Newport, R. I. The ship's address will be in the care of the U. S. Consul at Lisbon, Portugal, until April 3; between April 3 and May 1, letters must be addressed to the care of B. F. Stevens, No. 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. After May 1 the ship's address will be at Newport, R. I.

On Special Service.

ALARM, 4th rate, Torpedo ram, 1 gun, Lieut. Robert M. G. Brown, commanding. At Washington, D. C.

BEAR, Arctic Relief Vessel, Lieut. W. H. Emory, commanding. At New York Navy-yard. It is expected she will be ready to sail for the Arctic seas about April 10, 1884.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Commander S. Dana Greene. At Washington, D. C.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Penn.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 9 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Albert G. Caldwell. En route for San Francisco, Cal. Address, care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. At Montevideo, Feb. 7.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. Charles J. Train, commanding temporarily. At the Navy yard, Norfolk. Advice from Norfolk of March 23, state that she has finished discharging the stores, and is now awaiting orders from Washington. It is thought her machinery will be overhauled and repaired preparatory to her trip to Europe.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. At Corinto, Nicaragua, Feb. 26. Address, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Commander Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. At Dock foot of 23d Street, East River, New York.

TALLAPOOSA, Despatch vessel, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John F. Merry, commanding. At Washington, D. C., March 24.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

In the House, March 21, a letter from Mrs. De Long, asking when the *Jeannette* investigation will begin, and saying that she desires to "watch the interests of her dead husband," was referred to the sub-committee having charge of the proposed investigation.

The English Government gave orders for the detention of the Chinese ram *Nankin*, in the Tyne loading with Armstrong guns, pending an inquiry whether her action can be construed as a breach of the laws of neutrality. She subsequently sailed under the German flag.

The situation of affairs on the Panama canal, according to the *Review Scientifique*, is as follows: Out of the 90,000,000 cubic metres of material that must be excavated only 2,500,000 were removed by the 15th of October last, at which date more than 10,000 workmen were employed; but it is expected that, now that the bad season is over, 4,000,000 cubic metres will be taken out per month, while the working force will be increased to 15,000. The port at Colon is almost finished. We may still hope, adds the writer, that in 1889 will see the inauguration of the Panama Canal.

LIVERPOOL is the greatest port in the world, with 2,647,000 for its annual tonnage. London next, with 2,380,000, Glasgow third, with 1,432,000, and New York fourth, with 1,153,000.

In their report on the bill (H. R. 5735) to confirm the status of Commander John N. Quackenbush, the House Naval Committee say, at the conclusion of a long report detailing the facts in his case: "There appears to be no doubt of the fact that it was not the intention of the President to dismiss Commander Quackenbush from the Navy, either by the approval of the sentence of the Court-martial or the nomination of Sobley to be commander. Quackenbush has, as before stated, served out his probation under the order of the President, and it would be a hardship for him now not to be retained in the Navy. The committee therefore report the bill back with a favorable recommendation."

The Chief Signal Officer of the Army received a telegram, early in the week, from a whaler at St. Johns, N. F., saying that the whalers now at that port are very anxious to go in search of the Greely party, if it be made worth their while, and that it is reported there that a reward has been offered. Mrs. Greely, it is understood, is very desirous that the co-operation of the whalers should be secured by means of a suitable offer of pecuniary compensation in case of success.

The new Coast Survey steamer *Carlisle P. Patterson* will go into commission April 1. She will be commanded by Lt. Richardson Clover, U. S. N., and will start for Alaska about the middle of April.

The Norfolk *Virginian* is sanguine of favorable results to its navy yard from Secretary Chandler's recent visit, saying: "The Secretary, it is said on good authority, was very favorably impressed with his inspection of the Norfolk Navy Yard, and expressed the opinion that its work and facilities ought to be and would be greatly enlarged. He is reported as having said that he was in favor of making this the great naval station of the country—the equipment, recruiting, and training station—even if it takes two or three millions to do so, as the place is central, the climate equable and the harbor unsurpassed."

A DISPATCH dated Port au Prince, February 23, says that the Danish corvette *Dagmar* has arrived there, and that on Washington's Birthday the diplomats and consuls hoisted their flags, and the *Dagmar* and the U. S. steamer *Sveclara* were tastefully decorated. Salutes were also fired by both vessels.

The British corvette *Canada* (ten guns) arrived at St. Thomas, March 14, having on board Prince George Frederick Ernest Albert, second son of the Prince of Wales, and left for Virgin Gorda, March 17. She will sail thence for San Domingo city.

THIRTY-THREE volunteers for the Greely relief expedition left Norfolk, Va., on Tuesday for New York under command of Ensign A. N. Wood. Twenty-eight from the *Powhatan* and five from the *Galena*. All passed the necessary examination.

COMDR. Ralph Chandler is to be placed on waiting orders, it is understood.

The *Jeannette* expedition, in one way or another, has cost the Government over a quarter of a million of dollars, estimated as follows:

Outfit and loss of the Rodgers.....	\$175,000 00
Compensation to the North Star.....	20,000 00
St. Lawrence Bay natives.....	3,000 00
Bringing home bodies of De Long and companions.....	25,000 00
Melville-Danenhower party and Court of Inquiry.....	12,504 64
Lieut. Berry's expenses.....	1,800 00
Thomas Putnam.....	1,200 00
Officers and crew of Rodgers.....	5,050 00
<i>Jeannette</i> survivors and heirs of those lost.....	20,480 00
Expenses of the <i>Corwin</i>	8,600 00
Repairs to the <i>Alliance</i>	1,120 52
Repairs to the <i>Alliance</i> after her return.....	1,435 64
	\$274,290 80

The Court of Inquiry on the sinking of the U. S. tug *Mayflower*, at the Washington Navy-yard, having had an opportunity of examining the vessel since she was raised by the Baker Wrecking Company, has made its report to the Secretary of the Navy. The finding is yet unpromulgated, but rumor has it that the sinking of the vessel was the result of neglect, and that Court-martial proceedings may yet follow.

The Board of Inspection, when recently at Norfolk, made an examination of the ships *Constellation* and *Dale*, under repair for service as Academy practice ships, and report that they will be safe and seaworthy vessels when completed.

When the *Tennessee* returns North she will bring the marine guard stationed at the Pensacola Navy-yard, as it is no longer to be maintained there.

COMDR. F. M. Green has been directed to establish a measured mile in Narragansett Bay for comparative speed, turning and manoeuvring trials. Lieut. Commander R. D. Hitchcock and Lieut. O. C. Cornwell have been ordered to report to Comdr. Green on the 1st proximo, at Newport, R. I., as assistants.

The Board of Inspection have been ordered to Portsmouth, N. H., to reappraise the *Masachusetts*, and to Boston and New York to reappraise the *Oregon*, *Pennsylvania*, *Colossus* and *Java*. These vessels were appraised some months ago and recommended to be broken up. The breaking up of vessels is not very profitable when undertaken by the Government; or at least it is possible that they can be sold with better advantage. There has been a depreciation in old materials lately, and on this account a reappraisal is necessary where it will be advisable to sell the vessels.

The recent conveyance by the *Yantic* from Nassau to Providence of the wife and daughter of Senator Edmunds has been the occasion of some hostile criticism, and Secretary Chandler has been interrogated in the matter. He is reported as saying that the *Yantic* started early in the month

from New York on a cruise to the West Indies. On her way she stopped at Port Royal, S. C. While there, about March 10, Mr. Edmunds received word from his family, then at Nassau, that they were anxious to leave the place, as Miss Edmunds's health did not appear to have been benefited. Their anxiety to get away led Mr. Edmunds to send a message to Mr. Chandler, inquiring whether any vessel of the Government would probably touch there before the next regular steamer to New York. The Senator was very anxious that they should not come to New York, and thus expose Miss Edmunds to the severe spring weather. Mr. Chandler replied that he would be glad to direct the *Yantic*, then at Port Royal, to go to Nassau for the family of Mr. Edmunds, and offered, also, if it was regarded as important that the ladies should leave Nassau immediately, and that they should be landed at any United States port between Florida and Savannah. Mr. Edmunds accepted the offer, and the *Yantic* proceeded to Nassau. It being found that Mrs. and Miss Edmunds could not get to Charleston by any regular line, without coming to New York, Comdr. Wildes took them to Charleston. Secretary Chandler further said the use to which the vessel was put was not at all an improper one. The business of the *Yantic* was not seriously interrupted. The only expense incurred was that of the fuel consumed in making the run from Nassau to Charleston, which he has no doubt Senator Edmunds would be glad to pay, and he added that the courtesy extended to the Vice-President was one which his high office entirely justified. Mr. Edmunds did not ask for the steamer. It was offered to him by the head of the Navy Department, and Mr. Chandler says if there is any censure incurred by his action, he is prepared to receive it.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

MARCH 23.—Lieutenant Ed. F. Qualtrough, to examination for promotion.
Surgeon Walter K. Schofield, to examination for promotion.

Chaplain John S. Wallace, to duty at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

MARCH 24.—Commodore Clark H. Wells, to examination for promotion.

Lieutenant Wm. C. Gibson, to the Navy Yard, Pensacola, April 5.

Carpenter John L. Davis, to duty at the Navy Yard, League Island, Penn.

MARCH 25.—Commodore T. S. Pillsbury, to command the Navy Yard, New York, March 31.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Edward H. Green, to the Thetis.

MARCH 26.—R. D. Hitchcock, to temporary duty with Commander F. M. Green, on the 1st of April next.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Charles W. Bush, to duty at the Naval Academy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon E. H. Marsteller, to the receiving ship *Colorado*.

Pay Director Gilbert E. Thornton, as Inspector of Provisions and Clothing at the Navy Yard, Boston.

Chaplain Donald McLaren, to the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, April 15 next.

Chaplain Henry H. Clark, to the Navy Yard, Washington, April 15 next.

DETACHED.

MARCH 22.—Lieutenant W. E. B. Delahay, from the *Colorado*, and placed on waiting orders.

Naval Cadet J. E. Palmer has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Shenandoah* on the 4th of February last, and has been placed on sick leave.

MARCH 24.—Lieutenant Commander William Welch, from duty at the Navy Yard, Pensacola, Fla., and placed on waiting orders.

Gunner Wm. E. Webber, from the receiving ship *Franklin*, and ordered to duty at the Experimental Battery, Annapolis, Md.

Gunner John J. Walsh, from duty at Experimental Battery, Annapolis, Md., one month after his relief reports, and placed on waiting orders.

Carpenter John Macfarlane, from duty at the Navy Yard, League Island, and placed on waiting orders.

MARCH 25.—Lieutenant Uriel Sebre, from the *Powhatan*, and ordered as executive of the Thetis.

Lieutenant Emory H. Taunt, from duty in the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, and ordered to the Thetis.

Lieutenant Samuel O. Lemly, from special duty in the Navy Department, and ordered to the Thetis.

Lieutenant Freeman H. Crosby, from duty on the Coast Survey, and ordered as executive of the Bear.

Chief Engineer George W. Melville, from duty at the Navy Yard, League Island, Pennsylvania, and ordered to the Thetis.

MARCH 26.—Captain Wm. A. Kirkland, from the command of the receiving ship *Colorado*, on March 30, and ordered as captain of the Navy Yard, New York, on the 31st of March.

Pay Director A. H. Gilman, from duty as inspector at the Navy Yard, Boston, on the 15th of April next; ordered to settle accounts, then wait orders.

Chaplain Henry B. Hibben, from duty at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, on the 15th of April next, and ordered to the receiving ship *Colorado*.

MARCH 27.—Lieutenant John V. B. Bleeker, from the training ship *Minnesota*, and ordered to duty on the Pacific station, per steamer, April 10 next.

Lieutenant Samuel Seabury, from the training ship *New Hampshire*, and ordered to the Wachusett, per steamer, April 10 next.

Lieutenant L. L. Beamey, from the command of the Thetis, and placed on waiting orders.

Ensigns George B. Clark and John J. Knapp, from the Wachusett, Pacific station, and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Chaplain Richard Hayward, at present in Paris, France, extended four months from the 15th of May next.

RESIGNED.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Jos. H. Bryan, to take effect on April 10, 1885; leave granted until that date, with permission to leave the United States.

DELAY REPORTING.

Lieutenant Wm. C. Gibson will not report for duty at the Navy Yard, Pensacola, until the 7th of April next.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths.—In the Navy of the United States, reported to the Surgeon General, for the week ending March 26, 1884: William Foster, seaman, March 13, Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

MARINE CORPS.

The public property and enlisted men of the Marine Corps at the Navy Yard, Pensacola, Fla., are to be transferred to the Tennessee, and the building occupied by them turned over to the commandant of the navy yard at that place. Then Capt. A. S. Taylor will regard himself detached from that station, and proceed to his home.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

At the last meeting of the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia Marine Exchange, the following resolutions were passed:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

Whereas, A bill (H. R. 443) has been introduced into the House of Representatives, having for its object the increased efficiency of the Revenue Marine Service, and providing for the retirement of its officers, and

Whereas, This exchange has recognized the great value of this service to the nation and its commerce in the protection of the revenue, and in providing for the safety of life and property, as well as the efficiency with which its duties are performed; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Exchange heartily approves of said bill and respectfully urges its passage; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Senators and Representatives from the State of Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM BROCKIE, President.

EDWARD B. SHAWWOOD, Secretary.

The Charleston, S. C., Board of Trade and Board of Harbor Commissioners, at their last meeting, passed strong and highly complimentary resolutions in favor of this retiring bill. Through the above representative bodies the South Carolina delegation will be instructed to vote for the bill.

The U. S. Revenue steamer *Dix* touched at Charleston March 17 en route to Key West. All well and happy on board. Anxious to return to their familiar station.

The *Boutwell*, looking particularly trim and taut, was in Jacksonville a short time since. She attracted much attention from the guests frequenting the hotels.

A correspondent informs us that the *McClulloch* at Charleston is fortunate in possessing a musical prodigy. His talent is of a high and rare order.

Mr. Long presented in the House on Tuesday a long and well written petition, signed by the officers of the Revenue Marine Service attached to the Revenue cutter *Calfax*, now stationed at Wilmington, N. C., in favor of House bill No. 4483, to promote the efficiency of the Revenue Marine Service. These officers are: W. H. Howard, 1st Lt.; Uriah E. Ross, 3d Lt.; M. T. Cheever, Chief Engr.; Chas. A. Laws, 1st Asst. Engr.; Frank R. H. Newcomb, 2d Lt.; Wm. Robinson, 2d Asst. Engr.; E. D. Smith, 1st Lt.; John B. Dalby, Chief Engr.; and Edmund Burke, 2d Lt. They make a strong appeal for the passage of the bill, especially the section concerning promotion. The present system of examinations and promotions they regard as unjust to the majority of officers of the service. The petitioners say: It will not be necessary for us to go into details as to the past record of this service, only in so far as to state that its force of 33 vessels last year cruised 300,000 miles; examined more than 25,000 vessels, of which it seized or reported more than 2,200 for violations of law; assisted 224 distressed craft, whose cargoes were worth nearly \$5,000,000, and on board of which were 2,500 souls, and actually picked out of the water 60 persons, saving them from drowning. Besides their regular duties in time of peace, the Revenue cutters have participated in nearly all the wars of the United States since the French and Indian War. We wish particularly to call your attention to the system of competitive examination for promotion now in vogue in the service, as unjust to the majority of the officers for the following reasons, and respectfully urge that the 3d section of this bill, which provides a remedy therefor, remain unchanged. Ten reasons are urged against the present system, which are in brief: 1. That it gives an unfair advantage to the men fresh from their books over those who have endured the drudgery, the hardships, and the dangers of the service for years. 2. No examination can be framed that will place men in the order of ability. 3. There are not two boards, however well organized, who could arrive at the same conclusions respecting the value of a candidate's papers. The board subjects of seamanship, navigation, law, and steam engineering open a suitable field for nice discriminations. 4. The practice is unnecessary and unpopular in the corps. The marked improvement in the personnel of the service is not owing to the competitive system, but solely to the fact that the objectionable element has been removed by a method which suited the contingency. Nine-tenths of the officers in the service are opposed to it, and have so fully expressed themselves. 5. It puts those naturally diffident or of a nervous temperament at a disadvantage. 6. It tends to unfit an officer for real conscientious duty, keeping him under a constant sense of pupillage. 7. It is subversive of discipline. 8. The Revenue Marine cannot be classified under the rules governing the Civil Service Commission on account of its strictly professional character, and, therefore, the adoption of this section would not conflict with any previous law. 9. It opens the doors to abuse, and what is needed is a clear and definite law of Congress on this subject that cannot be twisted or tampered with. 10. Promotion by seniority, on the other hand, has always been the general rule in the military services, like the Army and Navy, and undoubtedly the Revenue Marine resembles the latter immeasurably more than it does any branch of the Civil Service. If section 3 of this bill becomes a law, as it undoubtedly should, the status of every officer in the service will be unequivocally defined. He can look forward to a life of usefulness in his chosen calling, rather than to one of apprehension, suspicion, and distrust.

The Revenue Cutter *Levi Woodbury* arrived at Rockland, Me., March 27, in tow of the *Dallas*, with loss of her propeller. This will complete the cruising season of the *Woodbury*, which, in saving property and rendering assistance, nearly equals last year's remarkable record. The *Woodbury* will be repaired at Portland.

ANNAPOLIS NOTES.

The cadets of the 3d class gave an amusing entertainment at the gymnasium in the Academy last Saturday night, for the benefit of the cadets, who greatly enjoyed the fun. Several dozen cadets paraded in grotesque costumes, the commanding figure of Cadet Louis E. Warfield being especially prominent as drum-major of the procession. There was the usual collection of quaint characters and comical speeches. Cadet Diefenbach delivered an amusing lecture on the admixture of "Civil Service Reform, Temperance and Love," which created a good deal of laughter among the spectators. Cadet Spindle, dressed as a "Jolly Dutchman," made ludicrous speeches, and Cadet Poe, in the character of an Irishman, made a good hit. Cadets Biechman, Miller, Taylor and Eberle represented female characters; Cadets Bortea and Daubiel, Ethiopians, and Cadet Burton, "His Satanic Majesty."

There was also a musical entertainment at the Naval Academy on Friday night, given by the officers and ladies of the Academy. George Yewell, of Annapolis, has passed a successful physical examination for a place on the Greely Relief Expedition as first class seaman. Yewell is 21 years of age. The regulations require that applicants shall be 23 years old, but in Yewell's case the defect was waived by the Navy Department, on the recommendation of the Navy Academy officials, on account of his fine physical condition.

The United States Steamer *Standish*, at one time used in connection with the Naval cadets' summer practice cruise, has been fitted out at the Naval Academy for practical gunnery exercises of the cadets, which will begin the latter part of this month. The steamer *Wyoming* will continue with seamanship practice each Saturday during the term.

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The Senate Military Committee on Tuesday reported
 against Senate bill 1133, to restore Louis J. Sacriste to
 the rank of Second Lieutenant and place him on the
 retired list of the Army. This officer was mustered out
 under the act of 1871, reducing the personnel of the
 Army. In their report on the bill the Committee sub-
 mits a letter from Secretary Lincoln in which he states
 that he can see no special reason why an exception
 should be made in the case of Sacriste. No other
 bills of importance were acted upon by the Committee
 on Tuesday. All the nominations were passed upon
 except the two in the Engineer Corps, which were
 held at the request of one of the members, who de-
 sires to inquire into the protest filed by Col. McDonald
 against Col. Babcock. The protest referred to was
 filed by McDonald on Tuesday, and has reference to the
 old whiskey ring troubles. It is thought that nothing
 will come of it, and a favorable report is assured on
 Col. Babcock's nomination at the next meeting.

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 any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give
 the matter our immediate attention.

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BRIGADIER-GENERAL DAVID S. STANLEY.

On Tuesday of this week Brigadier-General R. S.
 Mackenzie, U. S. A., was retired on account
 of disability incident to the Service, and his re-
 tirement was promptly followed by the nomi-
 nation to the Senate, for the vacant position, of Brevet
 Major-General David S. Stanley, Colonel of the 22d
 U. S. Infantry. The circumstances which led to Gen-
 eral Mackenzie's retirement are of so recent occurrence
 that further reference to them is unnecessary. It is
 sufficient to say that since he left West Point in 1862
 his military career has been most distinguished and
 creditable, alike to the Service and to the country, and
 universal sympathy goes with him. As to his suc-
 cessor, the gallant Stanley, few will begrudge the honor
 which has been conferred upon him. A meritorious
 soldier of long and distinguished service, and a genial,
 honorable gentleman, he comes to the position well
 equipped in every respect to uphold it. The 22d In-
 fantry, of which he has been Colonel almost eighteen
 years, will part with him with deep regret, tempered,
 however, with a feeling of pride that the much coveted
 star has fallen to their honored chief.

President Arthur had no easy task before him in the
 selection of a successor to General Mackenzie, not from
 a lack, but from an excess of officers, eminently qual-
 ified by service and experience for the position. A
 glance at the list of Colonels of the line amply demon-
 strates the fact, for nearly all, if not all of them have
 proved their capability for high and important com-
 mands years and years ago.

A fixed rule, as has been suggested, to confer such an
 appointment, when open, upon the senior colonel of the
 line, has doubtless some advantages, but we question
 whether its adoption would give satisfaction, and infer
 that any endeavor to establish it by law would meet
 with serious, and, possibly, fatal opposition. When it
 became known that General Sheridan favored Stanley
 there seemed no doubt about his selection. General
 Sheridan practically had the naming of the new general
 officer. He was intimately acquainted with the officers
 named for the position, and was considered the best
 judge as to their merits. Colonel Stanley, though not
 the senior colonel, was the senior officer of the three
 most prominently mentioned, and had a brilliant record
 during the war, and was a classmate of General Sheri-
 dan, who thus knew him intimately and consider-
 ed him the best choice. It will be remembered that

General Sheridan previously recommended General Mac-
 kenzie's appointment.

RECONSTRUCTING THE NAVY.

As the session progresses the prospect for the passage
 of Mr. Hale's bill providing for the construction of new
 steel cruisers grow less and less encouraging. The bill,
 as it passed the Senate, is buried so deep under other
 measures on the Speaker's table that there is hardly any
 likelihood of its being reached in its regular order this
 session, and to take it up by unanimous consent is en-
 tirely out of the question. The bill introduced by Mr.
 Morse several weeks since, which is identical with the
 Hale bill, has been referred to a subcommittee, consist-
 ing of Messrs. Cox, Buchanan, and Gaff, in whose
 hands it has been since its introduction, without any
 consideration whatever having been given to it. Nor
 is there any immediate prospect of its being taken up.

On Wednesday the President sent to Congress the
 following message, urging an appropriation for the new
 cruisers, for the completion of the monitors, and to
 carry out the recommendations of the Gun Foundry
 Board:

In my annual message I impressed upon Congress the necessity
 of continued progress in the reconstruction of the Navy. The
 recommendations in this direction of the Secretary of the Navy,
 and of the Naval Advisory Board, were submitted by me, unac-
 companied by specific expressions of approval. I now deem it
 my duty to advise that appropriations be made at the present
 session toward designing and commencing the construction of at
 least the three additional steel cruisers and the four gunboats
 thus recommended, the cost of which, including their arm-
 armament, will not exceed \$4,283,000, of which sum
 one-half should be appropriated for the next fiscal year.
 The *Chicago*, *Boston*, *Atlanta* and *Dolphin* have been de-
 signed and are being built with care and skill, and there is every
 reason to believe that they will prove creditable and serviceable
 modern cruisers. Technical questions concerning the details of
 these or of additional vessels cannot wisely be settled except by
 experts, and the Naval Advisory Board, organized by direction of
 Congress under the act of Aug. 5, 1882, and consisting of three
 line officers, a naval constructor, and a naval engineer, selected
 "with reference only to character, experience, knowledge, and
 skill," and a naval architect and a marine engineer from civil life
 of established reputation and standing as experts in naval or ma-
 rine construction "is an appropriate authority to decide finally
 all such questions. I am unwilling to see the gradual recon-
 struction of our naval cruisers, now happily begun in conformity
 with modern requirements, delayed one full year for any unsub-
 stantial reason. Whatever conditions Congress may see fit to
 impose, in order to secure judicious designs and honest and eco-
 nomical construction, will be acceptable to me; but to relinquish
 or postpone the policy already deliberately declared will be, in
 my judgment, an act of national imprudence.

Appropriations should also be made without delay for finishing
 the four double-turreted monitors—the *Portland*, *Amphitrite*,
Terror and *Monadnock*—and for procuring their armament and
 that of the *Miantonomoh*. Their hulls are built and the ma-
 chinery is under contract and approaching completion, except
 that of the *Monadnock* on the Pacific coast. This should also be
 built, and the armor and heavy guns of all should be procured at
 the earliest practicable moment. The total amount appropriated
 up to this time for the four vessels is \$3,546,941 41; a sum not
 exceeding \$3,298,769 62, including \$566,726 for four powerful
 rifled cannon and for the remainder of the ordnance outfit, will
 complete and equip them for service. Of the sum required only
 \$2,000,000 need be appropriated for the next fiscal year. It is not
 expected that one of the monitors will be a match for the heaviest
 broadside ironclads, which certain other countries have con-
 structed at a cost of four or five millions each. But they will be
 armored vessels of an approved and useful type, presenting lim-
 ited surfaces for the shot of an enemy, and possessed of such sea-
 going capacity and offensive power as fully to answer our imme-
 diate necessities. Their completion having been determined
 upon in the recent legislation of Congress, no time should be lost
 in accomplishing the necessary object.

The Gun Foundry Board, appointed by direction of Congress,
 consisting of three Army and three Navy officers, has submitted
 its report, duly transmitted on the 20th day of February, 1884,
 recommending that the Government should promote the pro-
 duction at private steel works of the required material for heavy
 cannon, and the two Government factories—one for the Army
 and one for the Navy—should be established for the fabrication
 of guns from such material. An early consideration of the report
 is recommended, together with such action as will enable the
 Government to construct its ordnance upon its own territory,
 and so to provide the armaments demanded by considerations
 which concern the national safety and honor.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 26, 1884.

This message is as timely as it is important; the only
 doubt is as to the wisdom of the recommendation con-
 cerning the completion of the monitors. As we re-
 cently had occasion to show, the thickest side armor of
 these vessels will be but seven inches, and it will be
 applied only to the centre of the vessel. The five
 inches of armor at the ends will be mere pasteboard to
 the heavy shot fired from a first class foreign ironclad,
 and a single well directed shot from the 80-ton gun
 would partially destroy and render the turret of the
Miantonomoh wholly useless, while a shot planted on
 the side armor would sink her. As it is admitted here
 that the monitors cannot resist the heavy broadside iron-
 clads they must meet, why waste further money in the
 completion of vessels which will serve neither for cruis-
 ers nor harbor defence? It matters not what the Eng-
 lish ironclads cost, they are in existence, and a couple
 of them could sweep away the whole of the proposed
 monitor fleet.

The fact is, the monitor system is obsolete, so far as
 its adaptation to small vessels is concerned. Such ves-
 sels cannot carry on the turret or sides armor suffi-
 ciently thick to resist modern projectiles, nor a turret
 sufficiently large to accommodate the guns which are
 alone effective against the best foreign ironclads.

We hope, for the sake of his reputation, Mr. Charles
 H. Cramp does not hold himself responsible for the
 statement credited to him, which is to the effect that
 the *Inflexible*, loaded for an attack, could not come in-
 side of New York harbor. Her mean draft, with every-

thing aboard, is 24 feet 5 inches, and that would be considerably reduced by the expenditure of coal, etc., in crossing the ocean. This is the statement of Mr. Barnaby, her designer. Does Mr. Cramp mean to say that a vessel with this draft cannot enter New York harbor? Neither the draft of water nor the monitors will keep the *Inflexible*, or a dozen nearly as effective ironclads out, if they undertake to enter; and it is a serious mistake to prevent proper preparation for defence against such vessels by misleading statements, such as Mr. Cramp is credited with. The guns carried by the *Inflexible* are 26 feet 9 inches long, and the internal diameter of the *Miantonomoh's* turret is 31 feet 1 inch. What does Mr. Cramp mean, then, by saying that the *Miantonomoh* will carry two guns equal in calibre to the guns of the *Inflexible*? "In a pitched battle," Mr. Cramp is credited with saying, "the *Inflexible* will, of course, be superior." What sort of a battle is it in which Mr. Cramp thinks the *Miantonomoh* will be effective?

DYNAMITE AND THE ART OF WAR.

THERE was a good clergyman who insisted upon taking possession of the opera tunes for religious services for the reason that he did not believe in the devil's having all the best tunes. In a somewhat similar spirit Captain James Chester, 3rd Artillery, urges that dynamite should at once be turned to the purposes of legitimate warfare, in support of government and the good order of society, before it is taken possession of by the forces of disorder and social disintegration. Dynamite, he reasons, is a warrior by instinct. If it may not fight for the king it will for the cobbler, and the cobbler takes to it kindly. Its military qualities are sure of development—if not in government service, then in the ranks of rebellion. The soldier will have to meet it in any event; to him it is the problem of the hour. Tacticians may as well trim their sails in time; when the storm has set in it may be impossible.

What might not be accomplished, exclaims Captain Chester with professional enthusiasm, by ten thousand well mounted raiders with such an auxiliary in their saddle bags? "A well trained, well mounted, and daringly led cavalry force, thoroughly equipped for destruction, and thrown into an enemy's country at the beginning of a war, would so impede the mobilization of his armies, distract his government, alarm his people, and break up his communications in all directions, that he would be thrown on the defensive from the very first, compelled to mobilize at a disadvantage, and forced to fight on his own soil when and where his adversary elected. Indeed, such a force, unless checkmated in some way, might enable the weaker to overcome the stronger combatant, beating his forces in detail before they could be mobilized and laying his country waste and his cities under contribution, and in short, conquering him without giving him a chance to fight."

"And what would be the effect upon artillery of the realization of this dynamite possibility? Cannon would disappear from sea coast forts, and submarine and aerial torpedoes would take their places. In fact, the forts would also disappear, for rockets require no rampart beyond what nature can provide. Rocket batteries could be established anywhere and everywhere along the coast; they could be anchored at the entrance of, and along, all our navigable channels, and moved with facility to any threatened point. Give the submarine torpedo defence to the Navy, and the aerial torpedo defence to the Army, and what hostile ironclad would venture through a shoal of the one to meet a shower of the other? Of course the enemy would be similarly armed. He would soon abandon ironclads, and Greek would meet Greek on even terms. But the expensive outfit of forts, cannon, ammunition, and ironclads, those cankers on the economy of nations, would be abolished, and the world would be the better for it. Then sieges would be impossible. To be cooped up in any place, be it fort or fortress, would simply be a preparation for slaughter or surrender. Thus another item, inland forts and fortresses, is expunged from the expenses of war. Then the battle field. Rockets to the right of them; rockets to the left of them; rockets in front of them; dynamite and death above and around them! Whew! Let the old soldier rejoice in that he is old, for the romance of war has departed. When a cripple could climb a tree and shoot a stalwart gentleman a thousand yards away, much of the charm of battle was gone; when he can shower destruction on half an acre at a time, its glory has entirely departed."

Such is a portion of Captain Chester's argument as presented in an interesting article he contributes to the April number of the "United Service."

It is hoped the Equipment Board, to which has been referred the matter of horse medicines, may simplify

and reduce the present expensive list, which includes many medicines, the use of which is unknown to the ordinary farrier who administers them, and, doubtless, from the numerous casualties among horses, often with injurious effect. The less medicine given a horse, the better; he is kept in best condition by proper care in regard to food and clothing. When "off his feed" simple medicines, already prepared, for certain known diseases, are the best. This is the experience of all large owners of horses, who, to a very considerable extent, use Humphrey's Veterinary Specifics, put up in bottles easily carried, and each medicine labelled for the required disease, whose diagnosis is given.

The board will have hard work in obtaining a uniform opinion of cavalry officers on the sabre and pistol questions. They resist their expulsion, for fear the cavalry will be called mounted infantry.

With a magazine gun, the army which gets under cover first, and opens on an exposed line, will have it their own way. To cut lines of communication, and put rapidly large bodies of troops in a certain place, this, with good care and management of horse, is what the cavalry will be called upon for in the future. A celebrated pistol shot on horseback, Col. Travers, once said, to be certain of the use of his pistol mounted, "he had to get near enough to a man to burn his shirt." In this case the thrust of a sabre would be as effectual. The question is, Can a cavalryman ever get near enough to an enemy, with the present accuracy of fire, to "burn his shirt"? If not, why is not the time and work spent on the sabre or pistol more effectually spent in qualifying for the effective use of the rifle?

THE target practice season of 1884 has now fairly commenced, and good results are expected when those posts which can provide suitable ranges have gotten fairly to work under the regulations lately promulgated by General Sheridan. Additional interest is manifested this year, for the reason that the biennial Army competitions provided for in the regulations of 1882 will take place early next autumn, perhaps at Fort Leavenworth, although not necessarily. At the Headquarters of the Army the sharpshooters' and marksman's certificates and the sharpshooters' crosses and marksman's pins provided for in General Orders 12 of this year are being made ready, so that they can be distributed in due season to those who may become entitled to them, and everything promises a successful target season.

SENATOR COCKRELL has given notice of his intention to propose an amendment to the second proviso of the third section of the Naval Appropriation bill as it passed the House (see JOURNAL of March 15, p. 64), so that the restriction upon retired officers holding positions in the civil service or other employment of the Government shall not apply "to any officer below the rank of major in the Army or Marine Corps, or commander in the Navy, who has been retired by reason of wounds received in service, or by reason of disabilities incurred in the Army in the line of duty." We have italicized the words proposed by Mr. Cockrell to be added to the section.

A GENERAL Order is being prepared at the War Department, in accordance with the recommendation of the Quartermaster-General (approved by the Secretary of War) announcing that one suit per annum of brown canvas clothing, for fatigue duty will be issued to each enlisted man of the Army, without being charged against his clothing account. This it is thought will tend to save the woollen clothing of the men, and enable them to present a neat appearance on all occasions, at a reduced cost to themselves. Whilst the issue of the brown canvas fatigue suits may make apparent increase in the cost of clothing for the Army, this will be balanced by the proposed abolition of the overalls and stable frocks now issued to the Engineers and mounted troops.

The Quartermaster-General has submitted to the War Department his recommendation that mattresses and pillows filled with cotton, and bed-sacks and pillow-cases be made a part of the equipage to be issued to the Army. If this project is approved, their introduction will be gradual, commencing at the established barracks and gradually embracing all the posts and rendezvous at which enlisted men are stationed.

Complaints made by various officers of the Army have directed the attention of the Quartermaster-General to the fact that the numbers and insignia worn upon the coat collars of the enlisted men of the Army, cause great dissatisfaction, as in executing certain manoeuvres they are liable to be caught and torn loose from the collar; next, because they soil the facings in being cleansed; and, finally, because they are superfluous, as the number of the regiment, etc., appears upon the

helmet eagles. General Holabird accordingly recommended that they be abolished from the coat collars, but the suggestion has not been approved by higher authority.

A PHILOSOPHICAL line officer writes us after a visit to Washington: "It is a pleasant change to visit Washington and see your old friends, and find they are as of old. Some, however, have lingered around the throne so long that they have what may be called the 'swelled head,' and their manner to all those who come, or are here, is the same. They are too high up for ordinary mortals, and the contact with anything less than royalty is to them supreme misery. The President and the Cabinet, the mystic ring, is all that the earth holds dear to them. In this connection, one can see no reason for envying the life of a staff officer. They are worked harder than any officer in the line. From 9 to 4 they are fastened to their desks; then dinner and an evening devoted to society leaves no time they may call their own for rest or healthful exercise. To me it is a mystery how they can be so cordial or good natured, with all the demands upon them. They have no choice: once in the tide of society they have to go with it or remain out. The latter is not policy to do where the Army and Navy are such potent factors. Let the line officer be happy and glad he is not a slave to fashion, as they are here; that he has his freedom, plenty of fresh air, and health, with every reason by contrast to feel more than satisfied."

MR. MAGINNIS presented in the House on Monday a petition from Colonel J. J. Reynolds, U. S. A., retired, urging the favorable consideration by Congress of the following draft of a bill prepared by him for the retirement of officers who served in the field in the Civil War with the next higher grade to that held by them in the Regular Army at the date of retirement:

That officers of the Army who held commissions in the Volunteer Service and served in the field under the same during the Civil War shall have the rank and pay when on the retired list of one grade higher than held by them in the Regular Army at the date of retirement: *Provided*, such retired rank shall not exceed the volunteer rank under which such field service was performed, and that the increased rank and pay herein given shall not apply prior to the passage of this act: *And provided further*, That the rank above referred to shall not include rank by brevet, either in the Regular or Volunteer Service; and that no officer now on the retired list shall be reduced in grade by this act.

Col. Reynolds submits the following statement showing the number of officers that would be affected by the proposed measure, and the additional appropriation that would be required to pay them:

Amount of increase for next higher grade:	
Colonels, 29 at \$750 per annum.....	\$21,750
Lieut.-Colonels, 6 at \$375 per annum.....	2,250
Majors, 13 at \$375 per annum.....	4,875
Captains, 19 at \$735 per annum.....	13,965
First Lieutenants, 26 at \$315 per annum.....	8,190
Second Lieutenants, 5 at \$105.....	525
Total increase.....	51,555
Officers appointed from Volunteers.....	68
Officers appointed from Military Academy.....	30
Total number affected.....	98
Wounded:	
Officers appointed from Volunteers.....	26
Officers appointed from Military Academy.....	15
Total number wounded.....	43

MR. MARVIN, in the *Newcastle* (Eng.) *Daily Chronicle*, has taken Mr. E. J. Reed severely to task for his exaggerated estimate of the Russian Black Sea fleet which did absolutely nothing during the Russo-Turkish war, the *Popoffkas* never even venturing out of Sebastopol harbor save when the coast was clear. The three ships above mentioned, together with the Imperial yacht *Livadia*, have all proved most complete failures, yet they were all belauded by Sir E. Reed. If Mr. Marvin is to be believed, both the Grand Duke Constantine and his creature Admiral Popoff simply embezzled the money intended for the Navy. The Grand Duke "Constantine lived the life of a millionaire, and Admiral Popoff sprang in a few years from absolute neediness to the height of affluence." During the latter days of the Constantine-Popoff régime the two following anecdotes were current in Russian society:—

"Have you heard the latest about the young Tsarevitch?"
 "No." "Haven't you? Well, they say he went to Constantine Nicholasvitch the other day, and, fumbling at his trousers' pocket, asked him to show him the Fleet." "The Fleet!" said Constantine. "I've got no Fleet—the Fleet's at Cronstadt and Nicholasvitch, and a dozen other places; you would have to make a long journey to see the whole of it." "But it's only the half I want to see," said the Tsarevitch.—"the half that's in your pocket."
 "The half that's in my pocket!" said Constantine. "You can't put Fleets in one's pocket; a Fleet is a lot of big ships assembled on the water. What do you mean?" "I mean, uncle," said the Tsarevitch. "the half of the Russian Fleet which I heard papa tell mamma had gone into your pocket."
 The other story made the hair-apparent go to his uncle and ask him innocently what a *Razboinik* was. "A *Razboinik*?" said Constantine: "a *Razboinik* is a robber, a bad man who steals other people's property." "Oh, it can't be that," said the Tsarevitch: "I can't do something else—a title, or something like that?" "No," said Constantine. "A *Razboinik* is nothing else except a very bad man; but why do you ask?" "Oh," said the Tsarevitch, "I heard papa say to mamma this morning that you were a *Razboinik*!"

On the accession of the new emperor he quietly re-

placed his uncle Constantine by his brother Alexis in the Ministry of Marine, and the latter lost no time in restoring order and reforming, or at least checking abuses. The *United Service Gazette* which gives these extracts says: "it is evident that though Sir E. J. Reed created an unnecessary scare a few years ago, the Russian Empire will, in the course of a very few years, possess a Navy which will become a powerful factor in any war between Russia and Turkey or England, and we can only hope that the personnel of that Fleet may prove inferior to the material."

It is well understood in the services that the commanding position in service literature which the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* has held for over twenty years, has been still further strengthened this year by an addition to its subscription list which, we have reason to think, in itself equals the entire subscription of officers of the Army and Navy to any other paper. This well-known fact interests our advertisers chiefly, and we should not have thought it necessary to refer to it but for some statements published by Mr. Edmund Hudson, who seems called to the mission of instructing advertisers as to the circulation of service papers. It will be remembered that Mr. Hudson some years ago published in Washington a paper called the *Army and Navy Gazette*, which contained each week this announcement: "The *Army and Navy Gazette* has a more extended circulation among the officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy than any other paper." As we had no means, at that time, of learning the circulation of Mr. Hudson's *Gazette* we were unable, of course, to answer this assertion. In process of time, however, Mr. Hudson found it expedient to transfer his subscription list to the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*, when the absurdity of the statement he had persistently published was demonstrated beyond question, and his paper was found to have less than one-third the sale of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*. Mr. Hudson also accompanied the transfer of his subscription list to us, with a letter in which he said: "I of course agree not to engage in any publication here (in Washington) to the injury of the good will transferred to you and shall be glad to advance your interests here."

After this experience with him we are, naturally, not disposed to take Mr. Hudson's statements without the necessary qualifications. The little effect they have upon the advertisers, for whom they are intended, is best shown by the fact that the advertising receipts of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* are at least three, if not indeed four times those, of any other Army and Navy periodical. This is a matter as to which some comparison is possible, for the two factors entering into the computation, the rate and the amount of advertising are known.

We have no desire to restrict the field of service literature, and are glad to welcome to it all honorable competitors, such as that excellent magazine the *United Service*, which is edited by a soldier and a gentleman, and the Washington Sunday *Herald*, edited by a veteran of the War, Captain Burritt, and which, though in the main devoted to secular information, may in some sense be classed with service periodicals. Neither of these publications has ever to our knowledge sought to profit at the expense of others by the tricks of journalism, which every honest man, in or out of the editorial profession holds in well deserved contempt.

With reference to the Greeley Relief Expedition, the London *Times* says: "Common humanity dictates that every effort be made to rescue the 25 men who went out in the highest interests of science and for international purposes. Unfortunately, much dissatisfaction is expressed in America at the conduct of last year's relief expedition, which seems to have been under the joint command of a military and a naval officer, one of whom, it is stated, would have made a still more strenuous effort to push northwards but for the opposition of the other. Still it may not be altogether surprising that the two military members of the Board strongly recommend that a military officer and a few picked men from the United States Army should accompany this year's relief expedition, and be, to some extent, independent of the naval commander. Naturally the two naval officers strongly dissent from this, and we are quite sure that every experienced Arctic navigator will agree with them. We do not see why soldiers should accompany such an expedition at all; but if they do they should be under the absolute command of the responsible head of the expedition. Fortunately the United States Board of officers have sought advice on this side; and we understand that a memorandum of great value as to the ice navigation of Smith Sound has been drawn up by Sir George Nares and

Captain Markham and transmitted to the United States authorities."

MAJOR THEODORE J. ECKERSON, Q. M. Dept., has submitted to Congress, through Mr. Maginnis, in support of his petition to be retired with increased rank in January next, a list of the colonels and lieutenant-colonels now on the retired list, for causes other than wounds, showing the number of years of active service. Leaving out the lieutenant colonels, it is shown that out of the 64 colonels only three, Macomb, Alexander, and Snyder, had, at the date of retirement, served as many years as he will have served in January next. The following is a list of the colonels, showing the number of years of their active service, submitted by Major Eckerson: J. N. Macomb, 50 years; J. M. Cuyler, 48; E. B. Alexander, 46; R. H. K. Whitely, W. S. King, H. W. Benham, J. H. King, and P. V. Hagner, each 45; D. Hunter, G. Thorne, H. J. Hunt, and Israel Vogdes, each 44; G. W. Getty, P. Morrison, S. Woods, and L. C. Easton, each 43; P. Lugenbeel, Z. B. Tower, J. V. Bomford, H. Brooks, J. Roberts, and R. Allen, each 42; S. Van Vleet, F. F. Flint, J. M. Brannan, A. P. Howe, R. Clary, H. Hoffman, and G. W. Culom, each 41; F. T. Dent, H. Day, T. Swords, C. L. Kilbourn, and T. T. S. Laidley, each 40; W. Seawell and W. H. Wood, each 37; T. H. Neil and S. V. D. Reeve, each 36; G. A. De Russy, A. Cady, W. N. Grier, and R. S. Granger, each 35; G. A. H. Blake, H. D. Wallen, J. B. Fry, and D. Huston, Jr., each 34; J. J. Reynolds, D. Floyd Jones, I. N. Palmer, W. L. Elliot, J. Oakes, J. P. Graham, and E. Schriver, each 33; J. J. Gregg, 32; J. Van Voast, O. K. Dawson, and A. Doubleday, each 31; A. L. Shepherd, 30; G. O. Haller, 27; C. R. Woods, 22; J. A. Ekin, 20; J. E. Smith, 15; P. R. De Trobriand, 13; T. L. Crittenden, 21.

THE City of Brooklyn proposes to give the Army of the Potomac Society a grand reception in June. The list of the local committees on the various preparations is half a column long and money is being subscribed liberally. "Mayor Low has changed his mind in reference to the veto which he proposed to put upon the Aldermen's appropriation of \$5,000 to aid in defraying the expense of the reception. Speaking of the matter he said: 'Upon reflection I have concluded not to veto the resolution. While by no means clear that such an appropriation is wise, I do feel that to veto the matter now would take something off the edge of the welcome which unquestionably the whole city desires to offer to our visitors. I would therefore urge the public to make their contributions more liberal, and not less so because of the official action of the city in the matter.'" The Brooklyn *Eagle* says: "How much reason Brooklyn has for remembering the Army of the Potomac every schoolboy can tell. In that army Brooklyn's regiments rendered their most brilliant service, and under its banners the fairest of our sons laid down their lives for the Republic. No shot was fired by the opposing armies in that long struggle between Washington and Richmond which did not make hearts beat more quickly here, nor was there any engagement that did not consign some Brooklyn boy to a soldier's grave."

SENATE bill No. 651, to restore Charles W. Brewster to his former rank in the Army (Lieutenant, 7th Cav.), was reported adversely from the Senate Military Committee on Monday. This action was taken after the War Department had been heard from in the matter. In a letter transmitting Brewster's military record to the committee, the Secretary of War says: "It does not appear to me from the record in the case of this officer that his character is such as to entitle him to the relief contemplated in the bill under consideration." He also thinks it a dangerous precedent to establish.

MANY officers who served during our Civil War no doubt remember General Cluseret, who commanded one of the volunteer regiments, and who subsequently returned to France, and joined the Commune. He was an unsparing military critic, and used to occasionally furnish the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* with his opinions. After various vicissitudes, Cluseret has, it seems, in his old age developed artistic talent. A correspondent of the *Art Amateur* says: "Cluseret, the painter came into existence after 1871 at Geneva, where he was the neighbor and companion of Courbet, who painted his portrait, and gave him hints and explanations on the technique of his art. The Russo-Turkish war attracted Cluseret to the East. He appears to have lived, and to be still living, a very curious life in Turkey, and not one of the least curious incidents in this life is the fact that, remembering his talks with Courbet, he has taken to painting, and hopes to earn bread by the sale of his

works. That a man of his age should have, by force of will, arrived at the result we see is wonderful, excusable as that result is, for it must never be forgotten that it requires a considerable amount of talent to paint even a bad picture."

Mr. Finerty presented in the House on Tuesday petitions signed by the following officers of the Army stationed at Forts Ellis and Missoula, Dakota, in favor of the passage of his bill, No. 3117, to reorganize the infantry regiments: Geo. Gibson, Lieutenant Colonel, 3d Infantry; Wm. H. Jordan, Major, 3d Infantry; John H. Page, Captain, 3d Infantry; J. P. Thompson, 1st Lieutenant, 3d Infantry; Geo. W. H. Stouch, 1st Lieutenant, 3d Infantry; M. C. Wilkinson, 1st Lieutenant, 3d Infantry; Chas. W. Kennedy, 2d Lieutenant, 3d Infantry; Wm. Gerlach, 1st Lieutenant, 3d Infantry; Fred Thies, 2d Lieutenant, 3d Infantry; J. A. Snyder, Captain, 3d Infantry; W. Mitchell, Captain, 3d Infantry; Fayette Roe, 1st Lieutenant, 3d Infantry; L. W. Cooke, 1st Lieutenant, 3d Infantry. Also, on Thursday, petitions signed by the following officers at Forts Keogh, Maginnis, and Sidney: W. E. Hargous, 1st Lieutenant, 5th Infantry; Jas. R. Allison, Lieutenant, 2d Cavalry; E. Butler, Captain, 5th Infantry; H. T. Allen, 2d Lieutenant, 2d Cavalry; F. Perkins, 2d Lieutenant, 5th Infantry; A. C. Girard, Captain, Medical Department; J. W. Pope, 1st Lieutenant, 5th Infantry; R. J. C. Irvine, 2d Lieutenant, 11th Infantry; J. M. T. Partello, Lieutenant, 5th Infantry; E. P. Ewers, Captain, 5th Infantry; Charles H. Whipple, Paymaster; R. McDonald, Captain, 5th Infantry; W. H. Sage, 2d Lieutenant, 5th Infantry; Henry Romeya, 1st Lieutenant, 5th Infantry; W. A. Miller, Captain, 18th Infantry; C. H. Cabaniss, Jr., 1st Lieutenant, 18th Infantry; C. L. Steele, 2d Lieutenant, 18th Infantry; Chas. B. Hinton, 1st Lieutenant, 18th Infantry; F. E. Trotter, Captain, 14th Infantry; Frank F. Eastman, 2d Lieutenant, 14th Infantry; R. T. Yeatman, 1st Lieutenant, 14th Infantry; Wm. W. McCammon, 1st Lieutenant, 14th Infantry; Augustus H. Bainbridge, Captain, 14th Infantry; J. Kennington, Captain, 14th Infantry; W. F. Drum, Major, 14th Infantry; Daniel W. Burke, Captain, 14th Infantry; W. P. Goodwin, 2d Lieutenant, 14th Infantry. Mr. Finerty is getting all the papers relating to his bill together, so that he can bring the bill before the full committee for consideration by next week.

THE Commissary Sergeants of the Army have been somewhat disturbed of late owing to the fact that in Senator Logan's recent bill to increase the efficiency of the service, there is a clause which, if it should become a law, would materially reduce their pay. Last week we published a letter from the Secretary of War to the Senator on the subject of the bill, in which attention was called to this special matter, presuming it to be "an error of inadvertence." This was our impression from the first, and so far as we can learn there is no intention to cut down the pay and allowances of the useful and efficient body of non-commissioned staff officers.

THE *Alert* was put in commission on Tuesday in England, our Minister, Mr. Lowell, being present at the occasion. She was to start for the United States on Thursday under command of Lieutenant Commander Caspar F. Goodrich, U. S. N. Minister Lowell hoisted the American colors at the peak. Fifty guests lunched on board, among whom were the Earl of Northbrook, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Lord Alcester (Admiral Seymour), one of the junior Lords of the Admiralty. Conspicuous among the company were many persons famous for Arctic explorations, namely, Vice Admiral Sir Franklin McClintock, who accompanied the Sir John Franklin search expedition of 1848 and 1850, and commanded that of 1857; Sir Allen Young, who served under McClintock in the *For*, and has made two expeditions since in the *Pandora*; Sir George Nares, who commanded the *Alert* on her previous visit to the Arctic regions ten years ago, and Commander Parr, who accompanied the same expedition, and Mr. Leigh Smith, who in the last twelve years has made twelve voyages to the frozen north. Lieutenant Commander Chadwick, the naval attaché of the American legation, was present. Mr. Lowell proposed the toast to the Queen, to which the Earl of Northbrook responded. He said the Queen took deep interest in the expedition in which the *Alert* was to share, and had felt great pleasure in authorizing the offer of the *Alert* to the United States Government. A toast was then proposed to the success of the expedition, with which was coupled the health of Lieutenant Commander Goodrich, U. S. N., under whose command the *Alert* comes to the United States. She was to sail Tuesday, March 25, unless detained unexpectedly.

A CORRESPONDENT calls our attention to the fact that the engraving which supplements General Badeau's historical sketch of Lieutenant-General Sheridan in the February number of the *Century Magazine*, portrays the Lieutenant-General in full uniform, with *shoulder knots and aiguillettes*. As general officers, under the regulations on the subject, wear epaulettes when in full uniform, the *Century's* military artist has, doubtless, by this time been hauled over the coals, and our correspondent is anxious to know by what authority this portrait is announced to be from a photograph from life.

On the trial trip of the *Ossipee* last week with the Naval Board of Inspection on board, she ran aground on a sand spit off Cape Henry. While no damage was done and she was again afloat, the accident was one for which the officer in command, Commander McGinnis, will be held responsible. A court of inquiry will undoubtedly be ordered to inquire into the matter.

THE following named officers of the Army have petitioned Congress for the retirement of General Henry J. Hunt with the rank of Major-General: Col. A. G. Brackett, 3d Cavalry; 1st Lieut. J. B. Kerr, 6th Cavalry; 2d Lieut. A. L. Mills, 1st Cavalry; 1st Lieut. E. P. Andrews, 5th Cavalry; Surgeon G. E. Goddard, Medical Department; Capt. H. S. Williamson, Q. M. Department; Capt. Jos. K. Casson, assistant surgeon; Major J. R. McGinnis, Ordnance Department; Major John A. Wilcox, 8th Cavalry.

It is interesting to note that in the debate on the Lasker incident arising out of the question of confirming the transfer of Minister Sargent from Berlin to St. Petersburg, "Senators from the South were conspicuous for their intense nationalism and their view of making the world understand the unbroken spirit of patriotism among Americans, despite the sectional differences of twenty years ago."

SECRETARY Chandler finally decided to assign Commodore T. S. Fillebrown to the command of the New York Navy Yard, notwithstanding that officer was not desirous of going there, preferring to be sent to the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard. His orders to relieve Commodore Upshur on the 31st of March were issued on Tuesday.

THE floods in Louisiana are causing great suffering, and the Secretary of War has placed the Army officers at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, under orders of instant readiness to distribute supplies when called upon.

ALL of the claims of Army officers for longevity pay which involve the question of the authority of the Executive to reinstate officers will probably be decided by the Court of Claims on Monday. There are eight of these cases, seven of which have been tried, and the last is set for the 1st of April.

It appears that Senator Anthony was not a member of the Sub-Committee on Nomination of Surgeon-General Gannett. The committee, Messrs. Butler and Jones, thinking that Senator Anthony was associated with them, did not report until yesterday. There was no objection to the nomination either in the Naval Committee or the Senate. It was confirmed on Thursday unanimously, together with the other medical nominations.

THE British troops on the Egyptian shore of the Red Sea are beginning to succumb to the effects of the terrible climate. During the march of General Graham's men toward the walls of Tamanieb on Wednesday last hundreds fell from the ranks prostrated by the bad water and the intense heat; and although they grew better toward night, still General Graham feels obliged to give up the proposed cavalry expedition to Berber. At five o'clock on Thursday morning the British troops commenced an advance on Tamanieb, Osman Digna retreating before them without a serious fight, though there was some brisk firing on both sides, no British being killed. This retreat without a decisive battle leaves the opening of the Berber route unsettled. Gen. Graham, after reconnaissances towards Suakim and Mewaneh, will return with his whole force to Suakim, leaving Captains Chermide and Cameron with the friendly sheiks to negotiate terms upon which the tribes will keep the Berber road free.

THE First Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that Gen. Meigs is not entitled to pay as Superintendent of the new Pension Office building, while drawing salary from the Government as a retired Army officer.

A MASS meeting in aid of the Confederate Soldiers' Home, at Richmond, Va., is to be held in the large hall of the Cooper Union, New York, on April 8. General Grant has been selected to preside, and among those expected to be present and make addresses are Gens. Sherman, Hancock, Logan, Butler, and Gordon, and the Rev. Mr. Beecher.

THE Army sergeants in Madrid seem to be having a hard time of it. Four more were arrested this week on a charge of conspiring against the Government. Army sergeants seem to be a more important political factor in Spain than they are here.

THE following Army and Navy officers registered at the Ebbitt House the week ending March 27, 1884: Lt. Guy E. Huse, 4th Cav.; Lt. J. H. Hurst, 12th Inf.; Col. Abner Doubleday, retired; Lt. D. J. Rumbough, 3d Art.; Capt. J. B. Campbell, 4th Art.; Lt. Jas. Garrard, 4th Art.; Lt. Adam Slaker, 1st Art.; Lt. S. E. Stuart, 1st Art.; Lt. Hamilton Rowan, 2d Art.; Lt. W. C. Rafferty, 1st Art.; Capt. J. S. Tompkins, retired; Lt. Col. J. C. Tidball, 3d Art.; Lt. W. H. Cowles, 16th Inf.; Chief Eng. L. W. Robinson and J. W. Thompson; Ensign J. H. Oliver; Commodore J. H. Upshur.

THE claims of the following officers for longevity pay were settled by the Second Comptroller during the past week: 2d Lieut. Wm. Frank, 24th Inf.; Capt. Philip L. Lee, 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Frank M. Robinson, 2d Cav.; Capt. Samuel H. Schwenk, retired; Capt. Daniel T. Wells, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Wm. Krause, 3d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Geo. T. T. Patterson, 14th Inf.; Maj. Van Horn, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Harrison S. Weeks, 8th Cav.; Surgeon Jas. F. Weeds; Asst. Surgeon Elliott Cones, resigned; 1st Lieut. Henry B. Osgood, Art. Vols.; 1st Lieut. Julius H. Pardee, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. David L. Craft, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Geo. B. Davis, 5th Cav.; Capt. Wm. L. Marshall, Engs.; Lieut. Col. Edwin C. Mason, 4th Inf.

THE four inch dynamite gun recently finished at Delamater's iron works was made ready for a test as to its joints on Tuesday. A hundred pounds of air pressure was turned on. This is only a fraction of the full pressure to be used. One of the workmen thought he would like to fire a piece of cotton waste out of the gun at a mark on the wooden door of the blacksmith shop, which is two inches thick. He put the cotton in the muzzle and fired. The cotton went clear through the door, making quite a large breach, and went singing over the head of one of the blacksmiths. It is said that the workman is anxious to be relieved from any further connection with the gun.

FIX AND UNFIX BAYONETS.

In the article on Fix and Unfix Bayonets in the last number of the JOURNAL, the author inadvertently wrote downwards instead of upwards. The sentence should read, at the command "bayonets," wrest the bayonet from the barrel by two distinct upward movements separately by a turn to the left and carrying it point upwards to the right of the muzzle. The printers also transcribed literally in the first paragraph into *liberally*, and in the fifth paragraph normal into nominal. A quotation mark (") should have followed the word *front* in the third line seventh paragraph.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Alert, 2d Lieut. C. H. McClellan, comdg, Tom's River, N. J.
Bibb, Capt. D. C. Constable, Ogdenburg, N. Y.
Boulton, Capt. John G. Baker, comdg, Savannah, Ga.
Chase, Capt. L. G. Shepard, comdg, New Bedford, Mass.
Colfax, Capt. L. N. Stodder, comdg, Wilmington, N. C.
Corwin, Capt. M. A. Healy, comdg, San Francisco, Cal.
Crocker, (out of commission).
Coco, 1st Lieut. F. M. Munger, comdg, Philadelphia, Pa.
Chandler, 1st Lieut. D. F. Foster, comdg, New York.
Dallas, Capt. Russell Glover, comdg, Portland, Me.
Dexter, Capt. Eric Gabrielson, comdg, Newport, R. I.
Dix, Capt. Frank Barr, comdg, Key West.
Discover, Engineer E. F. Weber, in charge, Savannah, Ga.
Ewing, 1st Lieut. J. H. Dennett, comdg, Baltimore, Md.
Fessenden, Capt. S. S. Warner, comdg, Detroit, Mich.
Forward, Capt. T. B. Mullett, comdg, Mobile, Ala.
Gallatin, Capt. J. O. Mitchell, comdg, Boston, Mass.
Grant, Capt. Joseph Irish, comdg, New York.
Guthrie, 1st Lieut. H. F. Blake, comdg, Baltimore, Md.
Hamilton, Capt. E. L. Deane, comdg, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hamlin, 1st Lieut. George Williams, comdg, Boston, Mass.
Hartley, 1st Lieut. David A. Hall, comdg, San Francisco, Cal.
Johnson, Capt. A. D. Davis, comdg, Milwaukee, Wis.
McCulloch, Capt. D. B. Hodgden, comdg, Charleston, S. C.
McLane, Capt. David Evans, comdg, Galveston, Tex.
Manhattan, 1st Asst. Eng. Jas. Ogden, comdg, Baltimore, Md.
Pease, 1st Lieut. J. M. Simms, comdg, Galveston, Tex.
Ferry-Rebuilding at Beaufort.
Report, 2d Lieut. W. A. Felling, comdg, Chincoteague, Va.
Rush, Capt. G. L. Hooper, comdg, San Francisco, Cal.
Stevens, Capt. W. S. Simmons, comdg, New Bern, N. C.
Seward, Capt. Thomas W. Lay, comdg, Sheldahlborough, Miss.
P. O. address: Bay St. Louis, Miss.
Search, 2d Asst. Engr. H. Q. Henshaw, in charge, Baltimore, Md.
Saville, 2d Lieut. E. C. Chaytor, in charge, Elizabeth City, N. C.
Vanderbilt, 2d Lieut. George E. McConnell, in charge, Bay Shore, L. I.
Woodbury, Capt. C. A. Abbey, comdg, Eastport, Me.
Wolcott, 1st Lieut. Jas. B. Moore, comdg, Port Townsend, W. T.
Washington, 1st Lieut. M. L. Phillips, comdg, New York.

Four bills have been introduced in Congress thus far for the purpose of promoting the efficiency of the Revenue Marine service. The Secretary of the Treasury is looking them over, and will decide as to which is most desirable, and very probably one bill will be framed containing the best points of all four bills and an effort made to pass it. The sub-committee of the Commerce Committee of the House will hold another meeting in a day or two and endeavor to come to some conclusion on the matter of promotions, which they could not agree upon last week.

We have received, corrected to February 15, 1884, that most useful of volumes, the "Congressional Directory," edited by Ben Perley Poor. It contains the usual fund of statistical information.

RECENT DEATHS.

MAJOR O. B. LATHAM, who served during the war as an additional paymaster of the Army, died, March 23, at his home in Seneca Falls, New York, in his sixty-third year.

BUENAYENTURA BAEZ, ex-President of San Domingo, died, March 4, at Hormiguero, near Mayaguez, Porto Rico, in his seventy-fifth year. He is said to have left a fortune of \$2,500,000.

COUNT VLADIMIR FEODOROVICH ADLERBERG, a distinguished Russian general, and aide-de-camp and inseparable friend of Czar Nicholas, grandfather of the present Czar, died recently, at St. Petersburg, in his ninety-first year.

MRS. GEORGIANNA HUYLER DUER, who died, last week, at Bloomfield, N. J., was the widow of the late Commander John K. Duer, of the United States Navy, whose death occurred many years ago at Pensacola, while in command of a vessel in the Gulf squadron. Mrs. Duer was the daughter of Mr. George Huyler, a Southern cotton merchant, and was born in the South sixty-six years ago.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia Maritime Exchange, held March 21, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The intimate and pleasant relations that have heretofore existed between The Philadelphia Maritime Exchange and Gen. Godfrey Weitzel, U. S. A., have been suddenly terminated by his death; and

Whereas, This Exchange, recognizing by his death the loss to itself of a valued member, and the loss to the community and nation of an able and efficient officer, and being desirous of expressing its sense of sorrow for and respect to the memory of one of the bravest generals in the service of the Government; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a minute of the death of Gen. Godfrey Weitzel be entered upon the record of this Exchange, and further

Resolved, That the Board of Directors tender to his family its feelings of deep sympathy for them in their affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That, in respect for his memory, this Board now adjourn.

CAPT. WILLIAM D. URBAN, who died recently at his residence in Boston, aged 60 years, was a seafaring man prior to the war, and in 1861 entered the Navy as a Lieutenant. In 1862 he was wounded in both wrists off Edisto, S. C. He was commander of the brig *Perry* during the Fort Fisher affair. He commanded the steamer *Octoroon* on the Mississippi River, under Admiral Farragut. After the war, for three years, he has been on duty on the Pacific Coast. He leaves a widow and four daughters, three of whom are married.

MR. FRANCIS W. HURTT, who served during the war, as Captain and Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, on the Staff of General R. O. Schoenck, died at the Windsor Hotel, March 23, in the fifty-second year of his age.

WE regret to learn of the death, at Pomona, Cal., March 16, of Horace B. Rogers, son of Captain W. W. Rogers, 9th U. S. Infantry, stationed at Fort Bridger, Wyoming.

REFERRING to the death at Mare Island of Mrs. Anna Key Turner, daughter of the author of the "Star Spangled Banner," sister-in-law of Senator Pendleton, and niece of Chief Justice Taney, the *Vallejo Chronicle* says: "The funeral took place March 17, from the residence of her son-in-law, Lieutenant R. M. Cutts, U. S. N. The deceased was a lady highly respected in this community, where she had lived so long as to be known to almost all of our citizens. She accompanied her husband, the late Hon. Daniel Turner, to the Pacific Coast in 1854. Her children and other relatives will greatly mourn her loss, and to them will be joined in sympathy the wide circle of friends made by her many estimable qualities. Her remains have been placed in the Navy-yard cemetery alongside those of her husband and their daughter Anna, who died a few years ago."

COL. FRANCIS MARCO CUMMINS, who died at Goshen, New York, on Wednesday of this week, in his 62d year, was appointed a 1st Lieutenant of the 10th Infantry February 24, 1847, promoted to Captain in 1849 and disbanded in August of that year, when the Mexican War came to an end. During the late war he served for a time as Colonel of the 124th New York Volunteers, and was twice wounded. The funeral services took place on Friday.

F. A. BENAN, a veteran of the War of 1812, died in the Sailor's Snug Harbor, Staten Island, March 24, aged 96.

PRINCE LEOPOLD, Duke of Albany, the fourth son of Queen Victoria, died suddenly on Friday, March 23, at Cannes, France.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

SENIOR BARLOS, ex-President of Nicaragua brought his son to the Academy on Wednesday, and he was assigned to duty in C. Co. The other young man admitted to the Academy by special act of Congress has not reported yet.

Cadet Barlos will join the new fourth class. Cadet Hatch had a leg broken at riding last week.

Capt. Casey, U. S. A., visited his brother last Sunday. Lt. Mott has reported for duty and was assigned to the Dept. of Philosophy.

COL. P. S. MICHIE, wife and daughter, of West Point, are passing a few days in Brooklyn with their friends, Mr. and Mrs. Bonesteel, at 310 Carlton avenue.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

IN AFRICAN WATERS.

U. S. S. "PENACOLA," PORT ELIZABETH,
SOUTH AFRICA, Feb. 12, 1884.

The good ship *Penacola* arrived at the port of Tamatave, Madagascar, on Friday, January 18, twenty-seven days from Batavia in the island of Java. The run had been chiefly remarkable for the sight we had, the evening of our first day out, of what is left of the volcano island of Krakatoa. We passed close under the southern side of the island, and all hands gazed with no little awe upon what had been the source and centre of so fearful a catastrophe only a few months before. At once we began to make our way through great quantities of pumice, sometimes plowing through acres of it, covering the water all about. Then again we would see pieces of timber and branches of trees, and once a horribly disfigured human body, all being carried by the current to the westward. We saw this pumice and pieces of wood more than 2,500 miles from the scene of the great convulsion. Of course we all have pieces of the pumice, fished out of the water, which we will prize as mementoes of this notable event. It is very light and floats, I should say, about one-fourth to one-third out of the water. We saw it of all sizes, from the smallest grains to pieces of two or three cubic feet.

We found on our arrival at Tamatave, as we had feared, that the French were in military occupation of the town, and would allow no one to go ashore. Indeed we were required to anchor far out and were put in quarantine for three days, "because we had no bill of health," although we assured the official who came along side that we had had no sickness on board. There were three French men of war and one Englishman in port. By the time the French health official had gotten through with his questions, a boat with a boarding officer from the Englishman was seen coming to us. Leaving us the French boat intercepted the English boat and turned her back. So we were left for some hours. Then the English boat came again and we communicated with her over the quarter.

We found that there was a mail in port for us, and that even after quarantine none of us would be allowed to go ashore, and that no provisions of any sort could be obtained. We sent a boat to the Frenchman, and got the mail. The next morning our consul came along side, and said when our quarantine was over he would come on board. And so we waited through our three days. After that the consul's visits were daily, and by his kindness, and Mr. Poppard's, his secretary, we had the refreshment of lemons, cocoa nuts, bananas, and other fruit, in no mean quantity. Among those who came on board was a Mrs. Sprague, the only American lady in port.

After a week it was clear we could not get ashore, nor see any of the Hovas, and so we got under way for Fenerive, a much smaller town, about fifty-five miles to the north. We arrived off the village about two o'clock, and at once sent an officer to see the Governor of the town. It has been the practice of late on this coast for the French men-of-war to run in and shell the towns. Of course these uncultured people have no means of reciprocating this lovely sample of civilization. In consequence of this usage, when the people saw the *Penacola* coming they got ready to run off into the country, with their poor little valuables, and would have started but for the presence among them of a couple of intelligent Englishmen, who speedily circulated the word that we were Americans and friends. In consequence, when Mr. Underwood, the officer sent by the captain, reached the shore, quite an imposing reception awaited him. A body of Hova customs officials, with about thirty native soldiers, welcomed him, and one of the before referred to Englishmen kindly saluted him and acted as interpreter. This gentleman, a Mr. Frye, is the son of an American father and English mother, and was born in Mauritius. Nothing would do but that Mr. Underwood must go to the fort and see the Governor. The interview proved very satisfactory, and paved the way for the captain's visit the next day.

Early the following morning, Capt. Erben, with four officers in appropriate uniform, left the ship for an official call upon the Governor. As there is no landing place proper, we had to be lifted ashore from the boat in filansans. A filansan is a chair between two poles, not unlike an open Chinese chair, and borne on the shoulders of four men. This was our first sight of the Malagassy people, and we had before us two tribes at once—the dominant Hovas and the Betsimisarakas. The port of Fenerive is in the country of the latter, but they have been subjected to the rule of the former, as, indeed, all of the tribes really or nominally have been. On landing we found a company of native soldiers drawn up in martial array, and officered by Hova customs officials, to receive us. The sight was certainly amusing, and yet too pathetic, under the circumstances, to be merely comical. The men were arrayed in all sorts of dress. Most of them wore the prevalent lumba, a couple of yards of cotton cloth worn loosely about the shoulders, and covering, usually, a very simple short shirt. Some had old cast-off pantaloons of foreign make. Some had grass native made skull caps; others had straw hats; others had no head covering at all. Their arms comprised about all the sorts of guns which civilized nations have found useless for the purpose of killing each other—flint locks, shotguns, double and single barreled, smooth bores, and the rest. Several had the native spear. And these are the folk the glorious French people are fighting! I could not help feeling the deepest commiseration for them.

Well, we started off on our way to the fort, the official residence of the governor of the town. The soldiers, fifty in number, under the immediate command of a most energetic and gesticulatory captain, led the van. Then came the band—two tenor drums, one kettle drum, two clarionets, and two brass horns—discouraging music, the wonderful character of which only Rich-

ard Wagner or the Betsimisarakas could fully appreciate. These instruments, like the arms the soldiers carried, looked as though they might have been part of Washington's outfit in old Continental days. Then came the Hova officials at the custom house and elsewhere in filansans; then our own party and Mr. Frye, who was to act as interpreter. We were met half way to the fort at Mr. Frye's house by the "second governor," bearing the Governor's compliments. While we waited here for slight refreshment, Mr. Frye took out and hoisted the American Jack, not having any other flag, in honor of our presence, and "the Second Governor" at once informed Captain Erben that he would be glad to have the guard salute the flag, which was at once done. The salute was full of present arms, roll of drums, and scream of clarionets. Moving on we traversed a narrow foot-path, up hill and across ditch, through rankest vegetation, vines, fruits, grasses, and flowers, and the simplest of huts, till we came to our journey's end.

In the area before the Governor's house the soldiers came to a halt. The Governor himself at once took command of them, and proceeded to put them through the whole Malagassy Manual. They saluted their Queen's flag, and then saluted Captain Erben. After this the Governor came and shook hands with us all, and led us into the principal room of the "palace." This was a barn-like place, with a large table in the centre, a number of chairs about it, and some benches at the sides of the room. The Governor sat at the head of the table, Captain Erben at his right, the rest of us in order below him. On the opposite side of the table were various Hova officials, and back of them against the side of the room were seated some six or eight of the Chiefs of the Betsimisarakas. The Captain proceeded to extend to the Governor, and through him to the Queen, the assurances of the good will of the United States, the sympathy of his Government in their present troubles, and his wish for the speedy and satisfactory solution of their difficulties.

Then, the Queen's health must be drank. One of the officers, less experienced than he probably will be, undertook to open a bottle of champagne, but the lively fluid was too quick for him, and in his vain attempt to restrain it, with his finger thrust into the bottle, he sprinkled the people about with the delicious spray. However, we drank the health of Queen Ranavalona, and of the Prime Minister, and then that of the President of the United States. There was then some easy conversation.

Among the amusing items of the intercourse was this: The Governor said the recent Embassy to the United States and Europe were particularly pleased with our own country. The Prime Minister had never ceased to talk of it, but he was vexed with some recital of the wonders he saw at Bismarck's great show. They preserved and brought back with them the large advertising bills of it and have them posted conspicuously at the Capital. The Governor said that when they were in London and were to go out to some place of amusement they earnestly inquired if there was anything like Bismarck's in England. After our decorous drinking of toasts and we arose to go it was comical to see how enterprising the old chief and others present were in disposing of the balance of the drinkables. In interview ended with a great deal of hand-shaking and genuine good feeling. The *Penacola's* visit was most opportune and will be gratefully remembered by these interesting people.

"OUR COUNTRY, 'TIS OF T"

Gen. W. T. Sherman responded to the toast, "The United States of America," at the dinner of the Knights of St. Patrick, in St. Louis, and, in introducing his subject, he said: "I thank you for the privilege of being with you to night, and I especially feel grateful to your committee which relieved me of the familiar toast to 'The Army and Navy of the United States, whose song of praises I have sung so often that it has become monotonous.'"

In the course of an excellent speech, he said: "At the beginning of this century, Ohio and Kentucky were the 'Far West,' and I, myself, remember emigrant wagons starting from Ohio for the Wabash, the extreme limit of safety, and nearly all of you still think of Kansas as the jumping off place. As late as 1836, General Jackson, one of the most keen, shrewd, and penetrating observers, advised the Cherokees, Creeks, and Chickasaws, his old enemies, for whom he felt a special friendship, to emigrate to their present territory west of Arkansas, where he assured them they never could again be disturbed by white settlers, and now, after less than fifty years, that territory is surrounded on all sides by populous States, and the troops of the United States have to be posted to keep back the tide of immigration. No, my friends, the West is obliterated from our geography, and our country is divided like a great army into a right, centre, and left. The right, east of the Alleghanies; the centre, embracing the Valley of the Mississippi and tributaries; and left, the country west of the Rockies, or, probably a better subdivision, the Atlantic, Mississippi, and Pacific States. Thus organized, we are admirably prepared for the great battle of life, which is defined by the highest authority, to 'go forth, increase, multiply, and replenish the earth,' not to kill, not to lay waste, but to bring out of the mountains their hidden treasure, and shape them to the uses of man; to divert the water courses from their deep channels so as to irrigate the parched earth and fructify it; to cultivate the millions on millions of acres of fertile soil which have been gathering for thousands of years in the valleys and on the plains, and to build up bright and cheerful homes for the families yet to come. The Government of the United States has expended more than \$50,000,000 in explorations and surveys, so that any man may now sit down at a comfortable desk and see where there is mountain and valley, where

there is timber and water and grass, without the necessity of tramping over the country at great expense and labor, as our fathers had to do to find a home, and as we had to do in 1846. No government in the world has ever done as much for posterity as ours has."

THE "HARMER BILL."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

ALL line officers recognize the fact that, to infuse new blood into the now stagnant veins of the Army is of the first importance. Without hope (which the Army is without at present), every effort in life lives on its own sluggish nature. The present composition of our Army renders it useless to the Government in time of pressing need, and a source of discontent in periods of rest.

Harmer's bill is the necessity of the hour. All other measures introduced this session by the many friends of the service dwarf into insignificance compared to it. With unity of action on the part of the line it is believed that this measure can be made a part of the Army Appropriation bill of this year, and thus become a living relief in a few months.

Therefore, let every line officer write to his Congressman, or to friends who have acquaintances in Congress, urging legislation asked for in this proposed bill. As the bill in question leaves the staff intact, we need fear no opposition from that quarter.

LIEUT. BERRY'S DISCOVERIES.

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1884.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

A LETTER was published in your issue of March 15, headed "Berry's Discoveries" and signed "O. L. Hooper, Capt. U. S. R. M." The author takes umbrage at the last paragraph of a letter written by me in reply to an editorial in the N. Y. *Tribune*, and republished in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL under the editor's heading—not mine—"A Defence of Lt. Berry." The offending paragraph is as follows: "One other fact should be borne in mind by the prejudiced, that this search of 1900 miles, prosecuted on his own resources and after the loss of his ship, resulted in the actual discovery, by Berry himself, of the fate of all three ships for which he sought, the *Jeannette*, *Vigilante* and the *Mount Wollaston*."

Capt. Hooper detaches this from the rest of my letter, and apparently places upon it the construction that I claim for Lieut. Berry the original and only discovery of the fate of these three ships. The whole object of my letter, of which this is a part, was to show that duty required Lieut. Berry to leave his men, and a perusal of that letter will show this, as well as that I used the word "discovery" in the sense of "ascertaining a fact." In that letter I claimed for Lieut. Berry no original discoveries whatsoever, but I did claim that he had acted wisely in making his journey. That he ascertained positively, on that journey, the fate of three ships—beyond doubt the three mentioned—was cited to prove that fact, and not with the intention of "borrowing glory" either from the survivors of the *Jeannette*, who discovered the fate of that vessel; or from the Chukchi natives, who discovered the wreck of a whale ship other than the *Vigilante*, presumably the *Mount Wollaston*, or from Capt. Hooper, who ascertained previously to Lieut. Berry the fate of the *Vigilante*. Neither Capt. Hooper, his officers, nor his ships were mentioned by me, nor were they in my mind at the time of writing.

So much for my letter, if it really needed an explanation. Now as to Capt. Hooper's letter! Capt. Hooper says: "If you will kindly grant me space, I propose to show that all discoveries yet made, regarding the fate of the *Vigilante* and *Mount Wollaston* were made by the Revenue Steamer *Cornwall*, and that before the *Rodgers* sailed from San Francisco, and that upon finding themselves beset, the *Mount Wollaston* had been abandoned, and her officers and crew had taken refuge on board the *Vigilante*. This surmise was not an ascertained fact, and even as a surmise, it had no basis until after the recognition of certain articles which Capt. Hooper himself states 'have since been identified,' yet he proceeds: 'These facts were learned by the *Cornwall's* sledge party on June 8, 1881, eight days before the *Rodgers* sailed from San Francisco, and as shown' (where shown?) 'were reported to the Hon. Sec. of the Treasury from St. Michaels, Alaska, on July 7.'"

When at St. Michaels, Capt. Hooper left for Lieut. Berry, no communication either written or verbal, although the *Rodgers* was then daily expected at that port, and one object of her cruise was to ascertain the fate and assist the survivors, if any, of these ships. Moreover, if "these facts were well known at St. Michaels," the most careful inquiry ascertained nothing concerning the wreck of the *Mount Wollaston*, but a sledge party from the *Cornwall*, it was said, had learned the fate of the *Vigilante*, and obtained some relics from that vessel. In view of this report, and the fact that Capt. Hooper had been a month in the Arctic, authentic information from himself was greatly to be desired, and although we had been disappointed at St. Michaels, it was to be hoped that we would obtain it in the near future. From the whalers we learned that although Capt. Hooper had communicated with them, he had left nothing for Lieut. Berry, and no information of the wreck of the *Mount Wollaston*.

A cairn, left by the *Cornwall*, at Wrangel Island, was discovered by Lieut. Waring, of the *Rodgers*. Surely this cairn would contain a full account of what had been accomplished. Not a word beyond the fact of landing, and the statement that another cairn "containing information" would be found on the N. E. summit of Herald Island. We went to Herald Island, reached the summit, found the cairn, and obtained its contents. These were: 1st, an old newspaper, with the request that it be forwarded to the office of the N. Y. *Herald*, and 2d, the "information" that the *Cornwall* had been there, and "all well on board." The *Rodgers* had been sent on a fool's errand.

It may be, because of the information so carefully furnished him by Capt. Hooper, that Lieut. Berry is not really entitled to credit for learning positively, from the natives who boarded her, the fate of the *Vigilante*, nor for making the perfectly independent, and (so far as I know) only discovery, made by a white man, of the certain wreck of a second whale ship, presumably the *Mount Wollaston*. As to credit due, since Capt. Hooper raises the point, it may be pertinent to ask the question—That in case facts ascertained by Captain Hooper were withheld by him from Lieut. Berry, would not Lieut. Berry be entitled to equal credit with Capt. Hooper for ascertaining them for himself?

Capt. Hooper concludes his letter as follows: "In the matter of the discovery of the *Jeannette*, by Berry, during his land journey, I leave your readers to decide. Berry left Cape Serdze on the 10th of February, and arrived at Nisidini

Kolynek on the 25th of March, 1882, and there learned for the first time—what had been known to every quarter of the civilized world for about three months, the fate of the *Jeannette*. There is no more reason why learning the fate of this vessel from the inhabitants of Nisichul Kolynek should be claimed as a discovery, than if it had been learned from the inhabitants of St. Petersburg or London, or from the columns of the *N. Y. Herald*. If Lieut. Berry needs any defense, which I doubt, let it by all means rest upon facts and not upon borrowed glory."

Capt. Hooper here admits that Lieut. Berry ascertained the fate of the *Jeannette* on a "land journey" undertaken to accomplish that object.

The remainder of the paragraph needs no comment.

H. I. HUNT, Lieut. U. S. N.

A RECENT visitor to Bedloe's Island found much to inter-

There are twelve graves in the enclosure. Cut deep in the stone covering one is the following inscription: "Sacred to the memory of Virginia A. Davis, stepdaughter of Major D. Wilcox, United States Army, who died on the 4th of March, 1838, aged 16 years." The other slab on the inscription: "Sacred to the memory of Sarah Gray Wilcox, wife of Major D. Wilcox, United States Army, who died on the 15th day of October, 1836, aged 33 years, and Marion Satterlee Stewart, infant daughter of Major D. Wilcox, who died on the 13th day of December, 1836, aged five months." Lengthwise at the foot of the above is another slab between the outer and inner railings, in the space between the two. The heavy white marble stone is placed at the head of the grave is broken off at the base and lies on the sod with the upper end resting on the foundation that once supported it erect. On this stone is the inscription:

* Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Robt. V. W. Howard,
Major 3rd U. S. Artillery. Died Feb. 1st, 1875,

At the foot of the grave there is a small stone bearing the initials 'R. V. W. H.'"

In the ancient burying ground of Middletown, Conn., laid out in 1650, stands a monument over the last resting place of Commodore Thomas Macdonough, the hero of the battle of Plattsburgh, with the following inscription:

of Plattsburgh, with the following inscription:

Sacred to the memory of COM. THOMAS MACDONOUGH, of the U. S. Navy. He was born in the State of Delaware, Dec., 1783, and died at sea, of pulmonary consumption, while on his return from the command of the American Squadron in the Mediterranean, on the 10th of November, 1825. He was distinguished in career, on the Hero of Lake Champlain; in the Church of the world as a faithful, zealous and consistent Christian character; as Christ, as a faithful, in which he resided when absent from professional duties, as a faithful, upright, and valuable citizen.

Commodore Macdonough has a son who still survives him, and has been for many years the Secretary of the Century Club, New York.

The following telegram in regard to the disappearance of Charlie McComas was received at the War Department, March 24:

March 24 : _____ March 28, 1884.

PRIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 20, 1881

Adjutant-General United States Army, Washington, D. C.:

The following dispatch of this date just received from General Crook: "The most careful examination has been made, but the general testimony of the Indians is that Charlie McComas was never seen alive after the fight in the Sierra Madre. The Indians scattered in every direction at moment of attack; the country there is indescribably rough, the side of the canyons covered with boulders and scrub timber, which effectually conceal any one taking refuge in them. I am satisfied that the Apaches hunted for him, as they promised to do, but a cold rain fell that night, washing away his footprints so that he could not be trailed, and there is now even reason to believe that he perished from cold and exposure."

Yours Respectfully, Major-General.

JOHN POPE, Major-General.

In the case of Private John C. Wallace, Company H, recently tried at Fort Keogh for "drunkenness on duty," Gen. Terry says:

berry says: The prisoner objected to one of the officers detailed on the court because he believed he was prejudiced against him, stating as the grounds for such belief that another private of his company had told several officers that this officer had said he would not have a man in his company as the prisoner in his company. The officer did not have a man in his company as the prisoner in his company, and he never made the statement alleged. Without investigation that officer sustained the objection. It would seem to the court that the court commander that the positive statement of a commander, an officer, and that he that he was not prejudiced against the prisoner, and that the mere assertion of the challenger to the contrary would far outweigh the mere assertion of the challenger to the contrary. The officer had said he would not have a man in his company. The right of challenge is given an accused to enable him to enter upon his trial before unbiased judges; but before sustaining an objection, it is the duty of the court to decide whether the reasons urged are sufficient to rebut the objection, and the challenged officer from sitting as a member of the court, and if they are, then by investigation to determine that they actually exist. While courts are prone—and justly so—to deal liberally with prisoners in the matter of objection, it should not be forgotten that this right of objection may degenerate into a means for getting that right of objection against whom prisoners are prejudiced. In fact, if the mere statement of a prisoner is sufficient to exclude a member, objections may be so extended by the accused as to reduce every court-martial below the legal minimum. With a few exceptions, the proceedings and the findings are as proved. The sentence is confirmed, and will be duly executed.

Ten floods in the lower Mississippi and the breaking of the levees are inflicting enormous damage in Mississippi and Louisiana and Arkansas. Capt. W. L. Marshall, United States Engineer at Vicksburg, has telegraphed that the levee in his district from the lower end of Madison Parish, La., to White River, in Arkansas, will only sustain two more inches of rise, while it is certain that a foot more of water is coming upon them. This is terrible news for most of the people of Louisiana, for it bids fair to let the river run into every acre of the low lands. The State or the United States Engineers are making efforts to close crevasses, but are bending all their energies towards strengthening and maintaining the existing levees. The State has the penitentiary convicts and other gangs of laborers posted at threatened points, and the United States Engineers are doing all they can with labor and material. Major Stickney, Chief of United States Engineers, has employed the steam-boss *H. J. Dickey*, loaded her with 200,000 feet of lumber, 50,000 sacks, and other materials and tools, and sent her out as a patrol and supply boat to assist in protecting the levees. The people are anxiously

watching and working at the levees trying to strengthen every weak place. The steam-bats are ordered by the State authorities to keep in the middle of the river to save the banks from the wash of the waves, and at certain places, where the danger of crevasse is great, vessels are forbidden to land or approach the shore. The levees are patrolled in many places day and night to prevent their being cut by interested parties, who, by making a crevasse on the other side of the river, can thereby save their own levees from breaking. The patrol also exhibit their arms to prevent the approach of steam boats.

Gen. W. B. Hazen, U. S. A., has issued a circular regarding mail matter for the members of the Lady Franklin Bay expedition, which says: "Letters for members of the Greely party may be sent to the Brooklyn Navy-yard, care of Commander Winfield S. Schley, U. S. N., to reach there not later than April 20. If correspondents prefer, letters may be sent, registered or otherwise, to the care of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, to reach Washington City not later than April 15; all such mail will be forwarded to Comdr. Schley. Clothing and everything necessary for the comfort of the Greely party will be taken up by the expedition. There will, therefore, be no need of sending articles of this description to any members of the party. For convenience of handling, in the event of the transfer of mail from one ship to another, it is desirable that the mail should be as limited in quantity as feasible communication with the parties will permit."

The Navy Department, not being able to secure a collier for the Greely Relief Expedition here, has arranged to obtain one from Cardiff, Wales. Among the propositions received was one to furnish a vessel, officers, and men, and run her for a certain sum; another, to furnish a vessel for so much a month, and the Department provide everything else. This attachment of the expedition will cost anywhere from \$100,000, for a service of about three months.

20,000 to \$30,000, for a service of about three years. The Dundee whaler *Thetis*, which is to be the flagship of the Greeley Relief Expedition, arrived at New York, March 23, 1884, after a voyage of twenty-three days from Dundee. A Lieutenant L. L. Reamey, who was in command, stated to a reporter that the weather during the voyage was about as rough as he had ever seen, and the seagoing qualities of the vessel could have been more thoroughly tested. Bad weather began almost with the voyage, and as violent a series of gales was experienced as can well be imagined. At times the *Thetis* was compelled to lie to. The seas struck her like a sledge hammer, with a force almost sufficient to knock the men out of their berths. The decks were repeatedly swept, the steward was nearly washed overboard, a whaleboat was smashed, and the starboard light was carried away. Lieutenant Reamey himself had a narrow escape from being carried overboard by a wave. Considerable ice was met with, and on March 15, for seventy-five miles, the *Thetis* was steaming more or less continuously through it. She behaved splendidly. In latitude 46 deg. 20, longitude 47 deg. 14 min., a field twenty-five miles wide and exceedingly dense was encountered. Four times the *Thetis* stuck fast. She could proceed only by backing continually, and then driving at the ice at full speed, pushing her way through. As the *Thetis* was finally passing out of the field, a berg as big as the navy yard was cited. It was about two miles distant, and resembled a floating island, with bold, perpendicular bluffs rising out of the sea. Lieutenant Reamey thought she was the best vessel that could have been had. During the heavy weather there was no indication of her timber starting. Her engines worked like a charm. She looks as spry as if about to start on a cruise. The violent gales through which she passed left no mark on her. She is bark rigged and has heavy spars. An odd appearance is given to her by her smokestack being very far aft, and her clear deck for ward. She is of about six hundred tons burden, 181 feet long, 29 feet broad, and 20 feet deep. Her engines are 98 nominal horse power, and in fair weather she can steam eight or nine knots an hour. She is two years old, and is considered the best of the Dundee fleet. The price paid for her is \$140,000. Some of the present crew have expressed a desire to go with her on the Greeley Expedition. In addition to the commander the crew consisted of 31 men, who were to be the Dundee whalers.

The London *Times* says: "There is a dearth of experienced Arctic officers in the U. S. Navy; on the other hand, we have quite a number of officers who are familiar with the most trying Arctic work, and it would greatly enhance the value of the gift of the *Alert* if one of these were permitted to volunteer to command her, or at least to serve on the relief expedition. There are, besides, one or two private individuals with abundance of leisure, experience, and enthusiasm, who might be of the greatest service as guides and advisers to the American commanders. Is it much to suggest that one of these might, in default of a naval officer being obtainable, place his services at the disposal of the United States Government? True, among the crew to be selected for the American vessels would be some experienced whalers and ice-masters; but these would do their work none the less efficiently if under the eye of an officer who knew what dangers to look out for. There is still another international Arctic party, which has not returned—that stationed at the mouth of the Lena by Russia. But this party has remained voluntarily at its station for a second winter, and, according to recent information, the members of it are of health and doing excellent work."

Ensign A. N. Wood, U. S. N., arrived in New York on Wednesday coming from Norfolk, with 28 men from the U. S. S. *Albatross*, who volunteered for the Greely Relief Expedition. Their names are: Wm. A. Coffin, Jos. Minto, J. Manin, F. E. Taylor, J. O'Neil, John Cross, Ferdinand Anderson, Carl Wasdon, Niles Peterson, P. W. Johnson, John Johnson, Geo. Harvey, John McDonald, A. Olsen, John Cook, Thos. Maloney, Chas. Baxter, Peter Wilson, E. Bartly Cook, Thos. Maloney, Chas. Baxter, Peter Wilson, P. Thompson, M. Hickey, Daniel Fisher, Fred Bergson, Charles Schmitt, Archie Currie, John N. Beam, John McLeod, Howard Delaney, A. J. Robbins. He also brought five men who volunteered from the *Galena*.

JUDGE MITCHELL, of Philadelphia, in Chambers, on the 21st of March, appointed Henry H. Gorrings, the President of the American Ship Building Company, as a Receiver to take charge of the business of that corporation. The action of the court was based upon a bill in equity filed by the Bank of New York National Banking Association, which is a creditor of the American Ship Building Company on a note for \$15,000. The prayer of the bill was for the appointment of a Receiver to take charge of the property and effects of the Ship Building Company, to carry out and complete the contracts for the construction of the vessels now partially finished, to apply the purchase money received for the vessels to the payment pro rata of the creditors, and afterwards to sell as much of the property of the company as will be necessary to pay the creditors in full. It was stated that as the business of the company is prosperous, the suspension will only be temporary.

The bill states that the company has a full paid capital stock of \$300,000, and that "the preparation of the yard and the purchase of necessary materials and the expenditure for work and labor in the course of necessary construction have involved an expenditure considerably in excess of the capital subscribed and paid in, and the present floating indebtedness of the company amounts to about \$210,000, partly represented by bills payable and open accounts. A large part of this indebtedness has been incurred in the work done upon the nine vessels now under construction, and as the work is either partially or entirely completed upon each of the said vessels, the stipulated price will become payable thereon. It is, therefore, necessary for the protection of the creditors of the company, and for those for whom the company is constructing the vessels, that its operations should not be interfered with by writs of attachment or otherwise, and if allowed to continue its business without interruption the company will be able to meet all of its engagements; but your orator further shows that certain persons, claiming to be stockholders and creditors, have shown a disposition to do all in their power to embarrass and injure the company, and in particular that one Bush has lately instituted a vexatious proceeding before the Attorney General of the State of New York, in which he has alleged that the company is wholly insolvent and without corporate power or authority to engage in the building of ships, although, as its name and title indicate, it was organized expressly for that purpose, and, if said allegation were well founded, it is manifestly one which would not be competent for a stockholder to make."

It is further averred that the "proceeding has so far accomplished its purpose as to impair the credit of the corporation defendant, and to render it impossible to obtain the means to meet its liabilities upon demand, and it is to this cause, as your orator is informed and believes, it is owing that the company is unable to pay your orator's claim."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THIS "post is at present very much interested to know who the next Department Commander is to be. In the meantime improvements are being made daily. A fine cement sidewalk is being laid all around the parade grounds; the umbrellas, china trees, that have been set out previously to adorn it, are beginning to show the effects of spring and the recent heavy rains; they are unfolding their foliage beautifully and with the rich green color of the parade, begin to make a splendid appearance in spite of the unsightly gravel piles scattered about for the improvement of the unfinished road.

The routine duties of the post are running on very smoothly under the administration of Col. Elmer Otis. Mounted drills are the order of the day for the Cavalry and Artillery, and the Infantry is trying to improve their already almost perfect drilling.

The weekly hops, Friday evenings, continue to be a source of pleasure to officers and ladies at the post, and many lady visitors to San Antonio from St. Louis and other places. They, the hops, are always fully attended, and though informal and in "undress" the ladies look ever lovely and make a splendid appearance.

Colonel Hough and family are staying at the Menger Hotel in the city. He is on route from Fort Concho to Fort McIntosh, Laredo, where he is to take command of the post. Col. Lee and daughter and Miss Cogswell, have returned from a two weeks trip, having visited Forts Clark and Davis, Del Rio and El Paso, etc.—a welcome acquisition to post society.

Capt. Simpson, Depot Q. M., is dangerously ill with remittent fever; having good medical attendance it is hoped he will come out all right.

General Vincent, who has been at Washington for some time, is expected to return soon and resume his duties as Adj. Genl., relieving Capt. Olous from his temporary duties.

The board of officers in session for the examination of Sgt. Maj. Meyer of the 19th Infantry, 1st Sergt. Rondiez and Corp. Rubers of the 16th Infantry, are still hard at work. Judging from the length of a thorough overhauling, candidates are getting doubtless a sick report, laid up with the gout.

Major Livermore of the Engineers carries his new honors with the greatest equanimity, though the champagne supper has not come off yet, as expected.

Major Samner, 8th Cav., Dept. Inspector, is expected back here, from his inspection tour to the different posts of the department, in a day or two.

GENERAL MEIGS has addressed a communication to Senator Logan in opposition to the clause in the Naval Appropriation bill prohibiting an officer of the Army, Navy or Marine Corps from receiving pay as retired, when holding an office under the Civil Government. The letter was presented in the Senate on Wednesday in the form of a petition and referred to the Appropriation Committee. General Meigs says in this letter that the field of private employment in all other lines of private employment or business is open to retired officers. Their retired pay is in the nature of a pension for services to the country previously performed, and is not a salary for service due or being rendered.

They have been trained in the public service and they are, some of them at least, particularly well fitted to perform the duties of certain civil employments and offices which do not require active and vigorous bodily strength and health. Why not leave those services open to them as to all other good citizens of the United States? Why make an invidious distinction and exclusion against a few hundred old and faithful servants of the country, picking them out from the fifty-six millions of people of the United States, for such invidious and exclusive legislation?

Doubtless Congress can affix such conditions to its civil service as it deems best for the public good, but its laws should be equal and just and it should not deprive any citizen of any civil right without just and sufficient reason, perhaps not with conviction of crime in a court. No crime is alleged in this case. It is not a crime to have served in the Army or Navy until disabled.

Under this section if a retired officer happens to be a skilful and learned lawyer he could not receive a fee if employed by the Government on an important suit. If a skilful architect or engineer he could not be paid for his services should the Government wish to employ him.

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NEW YORK ITEMS.

own. They are the young company of the city, and of course
we to get a little more leeway than the veterans. They are a

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

FUNERAL EXPENSES AND THE MUTUAL AID.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

www.ijerph.com, Volume 15, Number 12, December 2018

GENERAL GRAHAM'S ADVANCE.

FORMATION OF ADVANCE.

1 Battalion in Quarter column.	2 Battalions in Line.	1 Battalion in Quarter column.
↑ ↑ ↑		↑ ↑ ↑
Machine guns of Naval Brigade.		Machine guns of Naval Brigade.
_____	* * * * *	_____
_____	Spare ammunition and baggage.	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	Cavalry.	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	1 2 3 4 5	_____
_____	Artillery.	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
Marines in Quarter- column.		E. R. B. in Quarter- column.

A FIRE was discovered in the elevator shaft in the new War Department building about 8 o'clock Wednesday evening. The entire Fire Department of Washington was called out, and great excitement prevailed for some time, as there was danger of the flames spreading to other parts of the building, which is occupied jointly by the State, War, and Navy Departments. The fire, however, was confined to the place where it originated, and the only damage done was the destruction of the elevator car, the burning out of the sides of the shaft, and trifling damage to the roof of the building. It is estimated that \$3,000 will cover the loss. The origin of the fire is unknown. It is supposed to have started from a gas-jet in the elevator.

MILITARY ORDER LOYAL LEGION.

At a meeting of the New York Commandery, to be held on Wednesday evening next, April 2, the following applications for membership will be acted upon: Capt. John H. Coster, U. S. A.; Paymaster H. T. B. Harris, U. S. N.; Surgeon W. M. Smith, U. S. V.; Major Clinton Comly, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A.; Lieut. Wm. Waite, U. S. N.; Surg. A. C. Walker, U. S. V.; Med. Dir. R. C. Dean, U. S. N., and Assistant Surgeon J. F. Kimball, U. S. A. Among recent contributors to the library of this commandery are Gen. B. C. Drum, U. S. A., and Mr. John W. Hogg, Chief Clerk of the Navy Department. At a recent meeting suitable resolutions were adopted touching the deaths of Companions Gen. E. G. Marshall, U. S. A.; Brevet Lt. Col. Edward W. Smith, major 22d Infantry, and Rear Admiral S. D. Tronchard, U. S. N.

At a meeting of the District of Columbia Commandery, to be held April 2, the following candidates for membership will be balloted for: Captain C. H. Morgan, U. S. V.; Colonel D. B. Henderson, U. S. V.; Captain S. S. Bardett, U. S. V.; Major J. W. Wadsworth, U. S. V., and Ensign W. C. O'Connor, late U. S. N. This Commandery now has a membership of 236, and continues to flourish.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N. A. asks: Were either or both of the following named ships of war belonging to the Italian Government built in the U. S.—the *Re Galaturno* and the *Re d'Italia*—and were either or both of them engaged in the naval fight of Lissa, and disabled or sunk there? *Ans.*—It is too imprecise that either of them were built in the U. S. The *Re Galaturno* was not in the Lissa fight. The *Re d'Italia* was there and was rammed and sunk by the Austrian iron-clad *Ferdinand Maz.* The Italian vessel *Palastro* was set on fire, drew out of action, and blew up in an hour.

DAKOTA asks: 1. What are the qualifications necessary for a person to be able to enlist in the Signal Corps? 2. Could I be transferred from the line of the Army to the above corps; if not, could I get my discharge from the line with a view to enter the Signal Service on application, being a pretty fair telegraph operator? 3. To whom would it be necessary to address an application for a discharge to enter the Signal Service? 4. What is the pay of a sergeant, a corporal, a 1st class and 2d class private, both at Fort Myer and at an independent station? *Ans.*—1. A fair English education, knowledge of telegraphy, etc. 2 and 3. Transfers from the line to the Signal Corps are forbidden, but you might secure your discharge from the line and be enlisted in the Signal Corps on proper application addressed to the Adjutant General of the Army and forwarded through your company, post and regimental commanders. Of course, the result would entirely depend upon the favor shown the application by all concerned. 4. Sergeant, \$34 per month; corporal, \$20; private, 1st class, \$17; 2d class, \$13—all with usual increase for service. Those stationed in cities are allowed 75 cts. per day for commutation of rations, \$21 per month for commutation of quarters, and \$9 per month for fuel.

MEDICUS asks: As to the exact regulations governing the side arms of an officer of the Medical Corps of the U. S. Army, are deviations allowed, etc.? *Ans.*—The Regulations (par. 2694) on the subject are explicit and direct, that officers of the Medical Department shall wear the small sword and scabbard, according to pattern in the Surgeon General's Office. Deviations from that pattern are not permissible.

RECAUTRY asks: 1. A company in march at the command "to the rear march," should not the command be "forward," in order to resume the original direction? 2. What is the reason for the leading guide of a company marching in column of fours, being 21 inches in front of the first four when the company is at double rank distance, and 43 inches when at single rank distance? 3. A company marching in quick time in column of fours, arms at "carry," at the command "right or left front into line double time," should not the leading four remain at a "carry" during the movement? 4. Company marching in column of fours at single rank distance at a "carry," at the command "double rank distance double time," should not the leading four remain at a "carry"? 5. Company marching in column of fours at double rank distance, at "right shoulder arms," at the command "form single rank march," should not the fours that have temporarily halted remain at a "right shoulder"? 6. Company in line, in single rank, arms at "right shoulder," at the command "form double rank four right march," should not each four remain at a "right shoulder" until line is formed? 7. Company marching in column of fours at single rank distance at "right shoulder arms," at the command "form double rank march," should not all remain at a "right shoulder" during the movement, or until line is formed? *Ans.*—1. No. 2. This question was answered in the JOURNAL of Jan. 5, 1884, in answer to "1st Sergeant," to which you are referred. 3. No. The command affects the whole company. 4. No. 5. Yes. 6. Yes. The movement is not complete until the command halt on arrival of the fours in line. 7. Yes.

A CORRESPONDENT asks: Marching in line the command is, "In column to the right," or "left." Is this movement used to pass obstacles, or to change the company front? 2. What command would be given to change the company front to its original position? 3. On what principles is it executed, a half wheel, or an oblique or half turn? *Ans.*—1. The movement is used to effect a slight deviation from the original direction, not great enough to warrant a wheel or a half wheel. 2. There is no command laid down for this. The company commander directs the guide to make the change desired, and the company conforms to his movement. 3. It is on the principle of a wheel in quick time, and that of a turn in double time, of course.

A CORRESPONDENT asks: In the loadings and firings, when would you say that the cartridge box should be closed? *Ans.*—When the firing is over. Let common sense be your guide.

N. A. V. asks: 1. Does a man salute his superior officer bareheaded, and how? 2. Is it not more proper for a cavalry man to salute with the right hand when only armed with a sabre, as the left hand by most men is used to steady the sabre in walking? 3. Where are the thumbs of a man at the conclusion of the first motion of rest on arms.—In front or in rear of the piece? Upon

tactics leave room for argument. 4. Where is the right hand at the conclusion of the second motion of against infantry left or right party? Upon tactics does not explain it clearly. 5. Guard mount is held before retreat, but before the new guard arrives at the guard house the retreat is sounded off and the gun is fired. Would this prevent the guards from coming to present arms, as the Army Regulations of '81 say, after retreat the guard does not present arms? 6. Can a soldier who has been a non-commissioned officer, but by transfer lost his rank, put in an application for the positions of ordnance or commissary sergeant? *Ans.*—1. Yes. That matter has recently been decided by the General of the Army. He makes the prescribed salute by bringing his hand up to his forehead instead of the visor of the cap. That is the only way out of it. 2. Salute with the hand furthest from the officer. If the sabre is adjusted properly the left hand will not be required to steady it. 3. Par. 91 tells you all about it. 4. Hand is still in tierce above the left shoulder. 5. We should think not. If the ceremony has once commenced it should be concluded in the manner prescribed in tactics. A present is also rendered as dress parade after the gun has been fired. 6. No. In order to be eligible for either of these positions the applicant must hold the rank of sergeant.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.—The case you mention is an extreme one, and much would depend upon the surrounding circumstances. There are cases in which military prisoners openly mutinous and rebellious can only be dealt with summarily by some such "knocking down" process as to that which you refer, and you would have to judge for yourself as to whether any orders given you in the matter were lawful or otherwise. If further then disobedience would be at your peril; if unlawful disobedience might result in some temporary inconvenience to you, but in our opinion you would be righted in the end.

G. G. asks: "Who is the proper officer at a garrison post to give character and to sign the discharge of the Ordnance and Commissary Sergeant on expiration of service or otherwise discharged?" *Ans.*—The post commander, undoubtedly. A. R. 269, as amended by G. O. 25, A. G. O., March 13, 1882, has been fully considered in making this reply.

X. Y. Z. asks: "What are the requirements for a cadetship in the Revenue Marine Service, and what is the pay?" *Ans.*—Candidates must not be less than 18 nor more than 25 years of age. They must be of vigorous constitution, physically sound, and well formed, not less than five feet in stature. Must pass a satisfactory examination in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, algebra, geography, history and grammar before a Board of Officers, also a strict physical examination. If accepted as cadets they are appointed for a probationary period of two years, during which they will be required to pursue a prescribed course of study and perform such duties on board ship or elsewhere in the service as may be required of them. At the end of two years they will, if their probationary service has been satisfactory, be examined for promotion to the grade of third lieutenant. The rates of pay established by law are, when on duty, captains, \$2,500 a year; 1st lieutenants and chief engineers, \$1,500; 2d lieutenant and 1st assistant engineers, \$1,500; 3d lieutenants and 2d assistant engineers, \$1,200. These sums are somewhat reduced when officers are on leave or waiting orders. The wages of petty officers and seamen of the Revenue cutter service are the average wages paid for like service on the Atlantic or Pacific coasts respectively in the merchant service. Each officer while on duty is entitled to one Navy ration per day.

ENQUIRER.—See answer to X. Y. Z. in this number of the JOURNAL.

ANTI-MOONEY asks: Will the companies at Washington Barracks and Fort McHenry go into camp this summer? Why can't they leave us alone where we are? *Ans.*—It is the expectation that they will. Possibly because "they" know best what is good for you.

G. asks: "At an election of non-com. officers a corporal was elected to be sergeant without his knowledge and against his wishes. On the day after his election and as soon as he had been informed of his election he declined to serve—was his office as corporal vacated by his election as sergeant, thus making it necessary to fill a vacancy in the rank of corporal?" *Ans.*—The corporal has certainly the privilege to refuse or accept the position of sergeant, and until he has signified his acceptance nobody had the right to appoint another corporal in his place.

W. G. E. asks: Company in line, the captain commands right shoulder arms, about face; do they come to a carry or remain at right shoulder as soon as they about face, or should that command be given with the company at carry? The tactics tell me that in all movements at command half the arms are brought to carry. *Ans.*—They remain at right shoulder. There is no reason why the men should not perform the about face at right shoulder if they execute the movement correctly, which is the assumption upon which tactics are based. There are many exigencies under which there would be no time to execute the carry first. As there is no command halt your last proposition does not apply.

AN INTERNATIONAL CONTEST.

A JAPANESE wrestler, "Matsada Sorakichi," has recently made his advent in New York sporting circles to the utter confusion of previous conceptions as to the superior prowess of the "Mexican man" in athletic exercises. His last feat was the overthrow of a "champion Irish athlete, Captain James C. Daly," in a match for \$500. Five rounds were provided for; two after the American fashion, two after the Japanese fashion, the fifth to be determined by a toss up. The result is thus described:

Daly came out upon the canvas and was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. He is 6 feet high, and weighs 220 pounds, but his figure was so graceful and his muscular development so symmetrical that he appeared much lighter. He wore green trunks and white stockings, and his broad chest and muscular trunk were bare except for an overcoat he wore thrown over his shoulders. Matsada followed him a moment later, and when Daly's friends compared their champion with the shorter and more ungainly figure of the black-haired Oriental, their confident cheers were uproarious. The Japanese was bare-footed and

wore tight-fitting red-flannel drawers, while about his waist chest he had wound a plaid cloak of Canton cloth. His long coat was done up at the back of his head, and his coarse black hair bristled like the scalp-lock of an Indian brave. He was six inches shorter than the handsome Irishman and weighed 40 pounds less, but there was tremendous power apparent in his sinewy arms, sinewy arms, and muscular chest and legs. Daly's friends, more confident than ever of their champion's superior power, after a comparison of the appearance of the two men, and their power were doubled and tripled against the Japanese. "Time!" called Time-keeper Plummer.

The Japanese lost his listless humor and sprang at Daly, light and agile as a cat. There was a moment's grapple at arms' length, but in the fraction of a second Matsada broke the Irishman's guard and seized him about the legs with a grip that almost threw him over backward. Before Daly could collect himself the Japanese had him about the waist, and in another moment, and the most frenzied cheering, he had thrown him on his back, and the two men were twisting and turning on the floor. The struggle was but momentary, for Matsada deftly flopped his adversary over on his back. Even the men who had been lost in admiration, and the entire throng screamed themselves hoarse. The referee attempted to explain to Matsada that he had won the bout, but the little Japanese failed to understand, and he held the Irishman to the floor with unyielding tenacity. It was not until the interpreter explained to him that he comprehended that Matsada released him. The bout had lasted only 56 seconds. Mr. Daly Japanese only expressed his exultation by a quiet smile. Pop Whitaker explained that the next bout would be in Japanese style. "That is," he said, "if any portion of the body touches the floor, it's only a thumb or a knee, it's a fall." The bout lasted just six seconds. The first second was occupied by an arms-length grapple. In the second Matsada had seized the powerful Irishman by the waist and backed him against the wall. In two seconds more he had him by the waist again. In the fifth second he lifted him clear off the floor and carried him to the centre of the stage, and in the sixth he tossed him clear over on his back and threw up his arm in triumph. The applause was frenzied, and continued for several minutes.

The subsequent proceedings interested the Irishman no more and he declined a further trial, giving the victory to Mr. Jap.

PRODUCING HIGH VELOCITIES.

An English paper says: The power of great guns has recently been developed to an unprecedented extent in England. The attention of artillerymen has been directed to air spacing as the probable key to the secret of high velocities, and some of the private manufacturers have devised methods of introducing the air and regulating the precise quantity, which methods they have jealously guarded against imitations. At the Royal Gun Factories, however, the Superintendent, Colonel Mailland, R. A., has taken a new departure by giving up air spacing as an unprofitable expedient and trying another system. Having found by repeated trials the description of slow burning powder best adapted to his requirements, he has designed a contrivance for retaining it in the chamber of the gun until the powder is sufficiently fired to set up a pressure of about two tons per square inch upon the base of the shot, which then starts at a bound, the speed of which is accelerated by the pursuit of the powder gases until it leaves the muzzle. The retention of the shot is accomplished by a ring of metal fixed around it near the base, and so regulated as to size that it will, when placed in the breach, be a trifle larger than the bore through which it has to pass. According to the resistance which it affords will be the period of retention.

It has been demonstrated by experiments with fired gunpowder that in a very strong vessel the powder may be ignited and converted into gas, but yet held under subjection for an unlimited time. The retention ring is made of such strength that it will surrender at a given pressure, and the requisite conditions for the attainment of maximum velocities thus appear to have been realized. With the 10.4-inch gun a 462 pound shot has been fired at a muzzle velocity of 2,275 feet per second, the equivalent of which in energy is 16,000 foot tons, but as the powder charge was somewhat in excess of the service allowance, it is fair to reduce this velocity by 100 feet. It will even then be far in advance of the speed attained under former conditions. The improvement has had a stronger illustration in a competitive trial between the two experimental 45-ton guns—that of Elswick manufacture, with the air spaced chamber, and that of Woolwich, with the retention ring. The former, with 350 pounds of powder (rather above its service charge), discharged a 700-pound projectile at a velocity of 1,900 feet per second; the latter, crammed with 400 pounds of powder and the same shot, recorded a speed of 2,120 feet. These figures represent in energy respectively 17,500 and 20,800 tons per foot, and the advantage in an attack upon armor plates may be assumed in the same proportion.

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A CORRESPONDENT of *Broad Arrow* asks: "Why don't the Government enlist Chinamen for Egypt? They could get as many as they wanted for less pay than Tommy Atkins gets, and they can feed themselves with rice and a little pork (no commissariat required), and under English officers fight well. They have no fear of death, as the Chinese coolies planted the ladders for our troops to go up into the Taku forts in 1860 under a heavy fire."

The torpedo hunter of which trials have been made in the Italian ports is said to have been most successful. It is an exceedingly fast and powerful vessel, intended to hunt torpedoes, and is credited with a speed of 22 miles an hour.

In the Madrid *Official Gazette* a circular from the Minister of War is published, stating that the King, who is most desirous of upholding the prestige of the Spanish Army, would feel deep concern if those who are unworthy to belong to it should continue to serve under its colors. The Minister, therefore, exhorts all military officers to co-operate actively, with a view to securing the expulsion from the army of any officer who may be found guilty by a Court of Honor of any dishonorable acts or of any manifestations which are opposed to military discipline or to the institutions of the country. The circular concludes by declaring that the Government will not tolerate the slightest fault which tends to cast a stain upon the Spanish uniform, while it is at the same time disposed to do its utmost to improve the condition of the army.

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During the year 1839 there were posted in Great Britain 82,000,000 letters, of which 1 in every 13 was franked. Next year the number rose to 169,000,000, although franking was abolished. At the present time the number reaches a grand total of 1,380,000,000 a year.

This year the Russian Minister of War has only ordered 72,000 Berdan rifles at the Government small-arms factories at Tula, Ijef, and Sestroretsk, instead of the usual number of 96,000, a circumstance which has given support to the report prevailing for some months past that Russia intends adopting a magazine rifle.

A St. Petersburg despatch, referring to General Tcherniaeff's sudden downfall, says:

Every Governor General in Turkestan has had his own plan of invading India, based more or less on the disputed tradition of Peter the Great's will; but no one of them probably has ever pushed his schemes with such restless energy and at such an inopportune moment as Gen. Tcherniaeff in forcing his own plan of Indian conquest upon the higher powers. Before starting for St. Petersburg he sent this plan to the Minister of War, Gen. Yanzovsky, to be presented to the Emperor; but the Minister angrily refused to give it to his Majesty. Some say that Gen. Tcherniaeff was called to the capital in consequence of this, and not simply to participate in the Turkestan Commission of Reform. In any case, when he arrived the Minister of War asked him whether he could not let India alone, and be quiet, as there was no desire to bring up that subject again just now. Gen. Tcherniaeff persisted, however, in his wish that the Emperor should see the plan, and he accordingly sent two fair copies of it to two other influential functionaries at court—one to Count Worontzoff-Dashkoff, Minister of the Household, and the other to M. Pobedonostzoff, the Procurator of the Holy Synod. Both of these plans appear to have reached the ears, if not actually the eyes, of the Czar without the knowledge at first of the Minister of War. The matter caused his Majesty to be displeased with the General.

Now that Merv has come under the control of Russia, the English are peculiarly sensitive on the subject of the invasion of India.

A MAN who has reached Khartoum from El Obeid states that the chief guide of Hicks Pasha used to meet emissaries of the Mahdi each night during the march, and that he arranged the ambuscade with them.

The experiments lately made with a new gun for the French Army have been concluded, and its partial introduction has been decided on. The new gun weighs scarcely 120 cwt. It is of steel, can be divided into eight pieces, and transported, like the light field gun, up the highest mountain. Its range is eight kilometres (close upon five miles), and its penetrating power is said to be large enough to pass through the thickest armor. Each French Army Corps is to be provided for the present with one battery of these guns.

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BIRTHS.

NICHOLS.—At Fort Bayard, New Mexico, March 16, to the wife of Lieut. W. A. Nichols, 23d Infantry, a daughter.

DIED.

ROGERS.—At Pomona, California, March 16, 1884, HOMER B., son of Captain William W. Rogers, 9th U. S. Infantry.

CUMMINS.—At Goshen, N. Y., March 26, Colonel FRANCIS MARCO CUMMINS, formerly Captain 10th U. S. Infantry during the Mexican War and Colonel of the 124th New York Volunteers.

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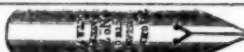
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